

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

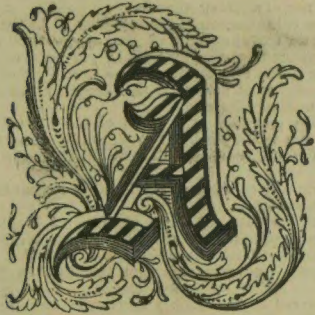


No 164.—Vol. VI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE.



DEBATE on the conduct of the Colonial office, towards the settlers in New Zealand, which has so long hung threatening over the Government in general, and Lord Stanley in particular, has occupied the greater part of the week; concluding, after two adjournments, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, by a majority on the division, in favour of the Government of

fifty-one.

There is a certain kind of opposition that all Governments must be prepared to encounter; those who differ from a Ministry on principle are expected to be found opposing. It may sometimes happen, on isolated measures, that a Government finds itself at variance with its friends; in this respect no Ministry has ever been more unfortunate than that of Sir Robert Peel. The large strides he has made in various directions, in advance of his supporters, have called forth an opposition, from falling a sacrifice to which he was only rescued by the dexterously obtained support of his political foes. He has scarcely escaped from the storm raised against the Government on principle, before he has to encounter another formidable attack on a question of administration, one which involves a censure on the mere exercise of the powers entrusted to the head of the Colonial Department. In this censure, too, men of all parties out of doors, and many of the usual supporters of the Government in the House, entirely concur. It is no party question, and though, to some extent, it is certainly a personal one, the conduct of Lord Stanley being directly implicated, yet the

main point at issue is the mischievous results of a system, which, existing under all Governments, is never a good one—a system we have before had occasion to allude to—the system of governing a “colony at the antipodes,” by orders issued in Downing-street, by the head of a department, who may or may not be strongly prejudiced, or wholly ignorant; who is engrossed by the necessity of keeping his position as the leader of a political party; and who is certain to be tossed in or out of office with every change in the holders of political power. It is the Colonial Office system in the mass that is attacked; the head of it must, of necessity, whatever his talents or good wishes may be, discharge his duties imperfectly, in total ignorance in many cases; in others, on what is, perhaps, still worse, the interested and distorted information given by others, and the result is what we see now in New Zealand, what we have seen in many other colonies, and what we shall see in more, till the system is changed altogether.

The vice of it pervades the whole of its machinery; every officer in the colony, from the Governor downwards, is appointed through the office at home, and every situation is filled up by the operation of political and parliamentary influence. Fitness for the post is about the last thing considered in the appointment, and the most ordinary ability, if it is accidentally found in the fortunate individual, is hailed as something beyond what could be expected—a prize in the lottery of governors—for which the governed cannot be too thankful. And, in proportion to the badness of the selection, is invariably the obstinacy with which it is clung to, and the complaints of the sufferers disregarded. The case of Capt. Fitzroy is, perhaps, an extreme one, both for the utter incapacity of the man and the determination of the Colonial Office to defend him to the last; but though this arises from the violence Lord Stanley carries into his preferences and antipathies, beyond most men of his station, yet “the system” of itself leads to it. At last, after the Colony is ruined the Colonial Office is driven to do that which

no amount of prayers, petitions, or entreaties, could induce it to do in time—to recall the unhappy Governor, who, by being raised to a post for which he was unfit, has merely brought about the double disaster of destroying the fortunes of thousands of his countrymen and his own reputation at the same time. At last too slowly and reluctantly wrung forth, we have the reasons given why the authority he has so misused is taken from him; in the present case Mr. Hope, the Under-Secretary, has been compelled to declare that Capt. Fitzroy is recalled, because the Government disapproves and disowns his financial policy—censures his conduct as to the land grants, in which he has not even observed his instructions—denounces the course he took with respect to the Militia Bill, and reproves his want of decision and firmness in his behaviour to the natives! We have here every one defect that can be combined to make a bad Governor of a distant settlement; ignorance of finance, disobedience or non-comprehension of instructions, imprudence in obstructing the measures the settlers took for self-defence, and want of “decision and firmness” in dealing with the savages—the two qualities most necessary, and which might almost, as a matter of course, be expected from an officer in her Majesty’s service. But the failure only shows how a brave and estimable man in one sphere of life may be the most unfit to discharge the duties of another. The high-minded and gallant officer on the quarter deck, the staunch supporter of the back Treasury benches, the polished companion of the dinner-table, or the club, is snatched from his usual pursuits and invested with immense powers, which however badly used, cannot be resisted without incurring the guilt of rebellion; is placed among the people of an infant colony to which the free use of the limbs is essential for its healthy development; the Governor’s experience is all of the coercive kind; and, having no idea of commanding but that of taking his own way in everything, he begins by tying a mill-stone round the neck of the yet struggling settlement, in the shape of a public debt, launching the new state in the mortgaged and



GRAND REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.



overloaded condition of an old one. To enable the Colony to pay its incumbrance, he abolishes all the few sources of revenue which had been established; and when capital, scared by such insane conduct, is leaving the place, he creates a system of paper money, as worthless as the assignats of the insolvent Government of revolutionized France. Holding the power of the Crown to confirm the settlers in their titles to the land purchased of the natives, he refuses to do so; stirs up and encourages the natives to claim back what they had sold; and when they murder and massacre our countrymen, the last find neither protection nor redress, but, on the contrary, the representative of the Sovereign shakes hands, and "conciliates" the savage Chief who had been guilty of the atrocity. Things go on from bad to worse, and the Governor is now, it appears, at last obliged to resort to force, in the use of which, as Lord Howick well observes, he will probably be as rash and intemperate as is usual for weak men to be in a desperate crisis. Amid all this, total and utter ruin has fallen on the most promising Colony ever founded, entirely from the refusal of the Colonial Office to listen to the remonstrances of the sufferers! What consolation is it to them to be told, that Lord Stanley's nominee is a perfect gentleman, a most honourable and upright man, who, though he has destroyed their fortunes, and sacrificed their lives, did it with the best intentions in the world?

The whole thing is so disastrous, that the history of the Colony of New Zealand, short as its existence has been, resembles the Prophet's roll that was written within and without with lamentation, mourning, and woe. The details it is impossible to examine here; but the clue through the maze of misfortunes to the grand cause of all them, seems to be this—that Lord Stanley, when he succeeded Lord John Russell, thought it his duty to do exactly the reverse of his predecessor; between him and the New Zealand Company "there was no great love at first, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on better acquaintance." So he set to work with it as if he had indeed "an enemy to crush," and with that fierce spirit of antagonism which has made him so formidable in debate, so mischievous as an administrative functionary, he met it step by step at home with all the power of the Crown, and through his Governor in the Colony, fighting it by means of the natives, who would have been far better off without his protection. They were quietly blending with the European race; now the Colonial Office has raised a "blood feud" between both, which may descend unreconciled to whole generations. But the debate arising out of this policy will be the greatest blow the "system" has ever received; under the office in Downing-street, all successful Colonization will be seen to be impossible, and we shall be obliged to return to the plan of our forefathers, that by which the Colonies of North America were founded;—the ignorance and jobbing of the "office" must be escaped, by allowing our Colonies, as far as possible, consistently with their allegiance to the Crown, to govern themselves.

#### GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

This stirring spectacle, depicted upon our front page, took place on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th inst., when the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) and the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards were reviewed in the Great Park, Windsor. Her Majesty, who was on horseback, and on either side of whom rode Prince Albert and the Duke de Nemours, was attended by a brilliant staff. Upon the Queen's arrival on the ground, the two regiments, which were formed in line, received the Sovereign with a Royal salute, their respective bands performing the National Anthem. Her Majesty, accompanied by those of her Royal and distinguished visitors who were on horseback, and attended by the staff, afterwards rode along the front of the line, returning by the rear, and then took up her position in front, near the carriage of the Duchess of Kent. The two regiments, which were under the command of Colonel Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, then went through the following evolutions:—The Blues walked past in squadrons, and the Coldstream in companies; the Blues afterwards walked past in troops and trotted past in squadrons, the Infantry following quick time, the band playing "The British Grenadier." The troops having formed in line, the Cavalry on the right, the Infantry threw their right back and formed line to the rear; formed column, quarter distance, right in front; advanced in column, and formed square. After some further cavalry and infantry movements, the Coldstream retired, wheeled to the left, and formed line on the left of the Cavalry, when both regiments advanced in line, and gave the general salute. Her Majesty, accompanied and attended as upon her arrival, then left the ground. The Queen, who rode her favourite charger, was attired in a riding-habit, *en militaire*, with a magnificently-ornamented gold aiguillette suspended from the right shoulder. Her Majesty also wore a military cap, with a deep gold band. It was expected that some firing would have taken place during the review, several rounds of ammunition having been served out to the troops. The Queen's horse, however, having become somewhat restive and skittish, on her Majesty taking up her position in front of the line, Mr. Meyers, the riding-master to the Queen, dismounted, and remained by its head during the whole time the review was proceeding. To this circumstance is to be attributed the absence of the firing.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

The next congregation for granting graces and conferring degrees will be holden on Thursday, the 26th inst. Messrs. E. T. W. and H. S. Polehampton, Scholars of Pembroke College, have been elected Fellows of that Society on the Wightwick Foundation. W. H. Philpott, from Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected a Scholar of Worcester College; and the Rev. H. Tripp, Scholar of Worcester College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society—both on the Eton Foundation. June 17. This day, Mr. Edward Fox, Commoner of Worcester College, was admitted a Probationary Scholar of New College.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. H. BARHAM.—We regret to have to mention the death of the Rev. R. H. Barham, which took place at his residence, Amen Corner, St. Paul's, on Tuesday. Mr. Barham was one of the Canons of St. Paul's; and the literary world were well aware of his being the author of the very humorous poetical effusions, published under the name of "Thomas Ingoldsby." Some years ago he wrote a humorous poetical sketch, called "Valpuris," which appeared in a weekly paper; and he was also the author of a very clever novel, "Cousin Nicholas." In private society he was very generally esteemed, and we are sure that his friends will sincerely regret his death. Mr. Barham had a fund of wit and humour; but he was also a man of learning and distinguished talent. Very few men ever united in so eminent a degree sparkling gaiety with the sterner attributes of scholastic knowledge. By the death of Mr. Barham the rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, Watling-street, has become vacant. The canonry in St. Paul's is in the gift of the Lord Bishop of London; the rectory of St. Augustine is at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The rev. gentleman was also a priest of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The York and Scarborough line is to be opened on the 1st of July. The act was only got last session.—The new railway schemes for the past week were fourteen in number. They are the Limerick and Clare Union; the Charleroi and Erquennes; the Sambre and Meuse; Dublin and Armagh (inland); the City of London Junction, to connect at one station all the lines in the kingdom; the London and Oxford direct; the Great Central Sardinian; Great Hungarian; Ontario and Huron; Teau and Dewe Valley, and Eastern and Western Junction; Rugby, Market Harborough, and Cambridge; East and West of England Junction; Buckingham and London; and Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Peebles.—The Committee on the South Wales Railway Bill have come to the following decision—"The committee are of opinion that, although the preamble of the bill is proved, the success of the whole scheme of the South Wales Railway so entirely depends upon that part of the work to which the Admiralty objects, that they cannot consent to proceed with the investigation of a measure which the promoters have not the power of accomplishing."—The Court of Directors have appointed an experienced person as Surveyor of Railways in India, at a salary of £4000 a year for five years, and £500 for his passage, &c., out, and the same sum home.—The Committee on the Coventry, Bedford, and Nuneaton Railway, have decided that the preamble of the bill is not proved.—The Committee on the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Railway, have decided that the preamble has been proved.—The Committee on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway have decided that the preamble had been proved, but that they considered it necessary to append to their report a special proviso, to the effect that so important an undertaking as a line from London to Falmouth should not be impeded by the passing of this bill.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the absence of concerts and balls, in which the aristocratic celebrities bore their part, nothing now meets the ear but handicaps, jockeys, and gentlemen riders; the Jeu d'esprits that erewhile gave brilliancy to the salons, have fallen to the sayings and doings of the turf. To be sure, notwithstanding the absence of certain persons of consequence, there is still a sort of miniature Congress of Tilis; we have amongst us the Prince de Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Syracuse, the Prince of Asturias, the Prince of Hesse Philipstahl, and last, though not least, the Prince de Montfort, nephew of Napoleon. The latter has taken up his residence at the hotel Demidoff; he has been fêted at M. de Vetry's, and M. Cremieux has come in for his share of the honour of playing the Amphitryon to the relation of the Man of St. Helena. Now a Parisian fête minus vocal celebrities, is deemed decidedly snobbish: you have the Italian singing-birds—the Opera Comique was acting—so recourse was had to the singers of the Académie, who attended, with the exception of Madame Stoltz, and the tenor Gardoni. At length, the son of Jerome is left to his repose, as, all the gods be thanked, are the races. The prize for the best trotter is the most useful of all description of racing for this country; as, without exception, Frenchmen are the worst riders in Europe, and any discoverable means of improvement is beneficial. Three gentlemen-riders started for a 500 franc purse—the gift of Mlle. Ozy, who has recently quitted the Variétés for Mitchell's French Plays; and as, in old Rome, Flora gave holidays for the people, there is no earthly reason why an actress should not institute equestrian prizes. The great fashion has been to send forward the vehicles to the course in the morning, so that a grand circle may be formed of equipages. Armande, of the Café Anglais, and Arsene, of the Maison d'Or, both started phaetons with four horses—mains, tails, plaited with party-coloured ribbons—the actresses of the Variétés and the Palais Royale carried all before them.

The annual amount of the sums devoted since 1831, for the fortifications of France, is 182,721,500 francs—to which if we add 140 millions for the fortifications of Paris, and 40 millions for barracks, there will be an aggregate of 393,141,500 francs. So much for the peace and liberties of France under the Republican Louis Philippe, King of the French. It will be said that prevention is better than cure. A tenth of this enormous sum devoted to the moral and intellectual culture of France would do more to neutralise the insane feeling for war and bloodshed of Frenchmen, than all the fortifications that have been erected since the destruction of Babel.

A great sensation has been excited amongst all classes by a new invention of M. Daguerre. He has discovered a means by which he can produce, in three months; a young tree, with the same development which now takes three or four years to produce. Numberless essays have already perfectly succeeded. The invention consists in a sort of graft applied near the root of the tree. In cutting the tree, after this hasty growth, it is found that the fibres are as compact as those trees that have acquired their development in the usual time. The immense advantages which such a discovery must lead to may be easily conceived; there will be no future fear of deforestation, and the French people may laugh to scorn coal mines and Newcastle!

A most interesting paper has just been published, giving the statistics of the Religious, Civil, Military, and Financial Administration of France. I will send you the pamphlet. There is no country of Europe where so many official documents are published; but their general absence of method, and their slovenly classification of facts, neutralize their usefulness. The pamphlet is not a simple catalogue of gross amounts, but explains how each function is exercised. The receipts and the expenditures are so placed that one is enabled to seize at a single glance the resources and the expenditure of each department; the ordinary and extraordinary receipts and the outlay. The order of the items is the same as those established in the Budget of 1846. I will merely select a portion of the article on one class of religious worship—the Catholic. In the religious report France is divided into eighty dioceses, at the head of which are found eighty prelates.

1 Archbishop of Paris, 40,000 francs.  
14 Archbishops, at 15,000.—210,000.  
65 Bishops, at 10,000.—650,000.  
Independently of other large sums the Archbishop of Lyons and the Bishop of Arras receive in their quality of Cardinals a supplement of 10,000 francs. There are 170 Vicar-generals receiving 368,000; 661 Canons, 1,005,000; and 3361 Curates with 4,206,000. These sums do not include innumerable indemnities; for instance 82,000, for diocesan visits; for the establishment of dignities, 40,000; for expenses of Bulls and informations, 20,000. The Hierarchy of all countries, from that of the Nile to that of the Pacific, set up Mammon and the Golden Calf as the symbol of their idolatry. What a slice out of the income of the estate. A third of this sum devoted to charitable purposes, and the hearts of the poor would sing aloud and rejoice exceedingly.

##### FRANCE.

There is no news of importance in the Paris Papers, but a rumour prevailed in the capital that some unpleasant accounts had reached the Government from Morocco. A Cabinet Council, supposed to be upon this subject, was held on Tuesday, at which the King presided.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, after a warm debate, determined to discuss the following bills before the conclusion of the session:—The bill for establishing a correspondence by steamboats between France and the continent of America; the bill for completing the works for improving the harbour of Toulon and that of Port Vendres; the Paris and Strasbourg and Tours and Nantes Railroad bills; the bills for an embranchement from the Rouen and Havre Railroad to Dieppe and Fécamp, and a branch to Aix from the Marseilles and Avignon Railroad; the bill for establishing a branch of the Bank of France at Algiers; the bill for rescinding the 8th clause of the Railroad Bill passed on the 11th of June, 1842.

The budget of the War Department was also discussed on that day. Some reductions were suggested, but as the budget stands, the French army is to amount in 1846, to 340,000 men and above 81,000 horses, exclusive of the extraordinary forces always demanded for Algeria.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Great Western Railroad met on Tuesday, and heard a proposition made by a new company, formed of those of Rouen, Versailles (Right Bank), and Versailles (Left Bank), to execute branch lines to Lisieux and to Alençon. Should the direction of Le Mans prevail, it was argued that the localities now demanding the postponement of the measure would be, by this arrangement, fully satisfied. The committee, in concert with the Minister of Public Works, has, it is said, accepted this offer, and the report is to be presented immediately.

The Peers assembled on Tuesday in their bureaux to examine the Paris and Lyons and the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Bill, and appoint a committee to report upon it, the members of which were all favourable to the bill.

The nuptials of the Duke de Gluckberg, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, with Mademoiselle Hochet, daughter of the former Secretary of the Council of State, were celebrated with extraordinary pomp at St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris, on Monday. The young couple afterwards left for Decazeville, from which they will proceed to Madrid.

The sudden and extraordinary increase of temperature has been accompanied by storms in almost every part of France. The cities of Nantes, Angers, Tours, Bourges, Arras, and Laon, have been visited by violent storms, during which, particularly at Tours, loud claps of thunder were heard. At Nantes, the effects produced by the approaching storm were most extraordinary. The sky was covered with clouds, which descended to the earth, and cast a phosphoric hue over the city. The storm was everywhere accompanied or followed by torrents of rain, and by a tempestuous wind. Fortunately, there was but little injury sustained in consequence of the thunder, except in the neighbourhood of Tours.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 10th inst. brings accounts of more razzias performed by Marshal Bugeaud. On the 26th ult. the Marshal executed one on the territory of the Defeten, who bravely defended themselves, but were, of course, ultimately overpowered, and put to flight, with the loss of 55 killed, a number of prisoners, 3000 head of cattle, and a considerable booty. On the 1st of June the Governor-General surprised the Ouled-Bou-Selimans, made 180 prisoners, and captured 1500 head of cattle, besides a rich booty, which fell into the hands of the auxiliary Arabs. On the same day the *djemmas* of the Keraichs, Allouays, Beni-Tigrins, and Defeten, presented themselves to the Marshal, who merely required them to give up their arms. It appears that Abd-el-Kader had been met at Ksar-Beida, near Taguine, 45 leagues to the south of Teneit el-Had. Dellys and its neighbourhood were perfectly tranquil, and a partial revolt, raised by Bel-Kassem, former Aga of Abd-el-Kader, among the Oulad-Bou-Khalifas, had been easily repressed by the native authorities.

##### SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid, which are to the 11th inst., are uninteresting so far as political matters are concerned.

*El Tiempo* again mentions the rumour that Espartero is about to publish a manifesto in reply to the documents connected with Don Carlos's abdication. *El Castellano* expresses the opinion that the Queen's Government will not notice them in any official shape.

We extract from one of the Madrid Papers the following account of an "amateur" bull fight, for some time past announced at Madrid, in which several "foreigners of distinction" are said to have figured:—"Yesterday, (the 10th inst.), between three and four o'clock, the bull fight, so much talked of in this capital, took place in the Jesuits' garden belonging to M. Fagoga. The flower of diplomacy and of the society of Madrid were present. Amongst them were the Duke de Gluckberg\* and M. Mercier, of the French Embassy; Messrs. Beauvallon and d'Esperville, who were both obliged to quit France in consequence of an event well known in Paris (the duel in which M. Dujarrier of the *Presse* was killed); Count de Castella, M. Russell, M. Toigorri, Count de Caceres, the Duke d'Alba, Mister Moore, Mister Livingston, M. Fagoga, &c. Four nations were thus in presence—Spain, England, France, and the United States. M. Toigorri killed the first young bull; M. Beauvallon killed the second, which was somewhat more formidable, and received several javelins skillfully thrown by 'Mister Moore.' The third bull died by the hands of Mister Livingston

\* There must be some mistake here. The Duke, as will be seen by our accounts from Paris, was married in that city on Monday.

(United States). The fourth bull was spared, at the intercession of a lady. M. Beauvallon was to have killed the fifth, but this *matador* wounded his hand with his sword, and the bull was killed by M. Mercier. The sixth was a formidable bull in the full acceptance of the term, if we might judge from the desertion of the amateurs. He was killed by a professional *matador*. Two young bulls then appeared, and were spared. The pleasure would have been complete but for the accident which befell M. Beauvallon, who, besides the wound inflicted by his sword, received some injury from the horns of the bull. But we must not omit to mention the *picadores* and *banderilleros*, who conducted themselves admirably. M. Russell and the Count de Castella gave several proofs of courage and address. The first had a horse killed under him by a bull. The Viscount d'Esperville, who attacked the two young bulls with the greatest intrepidity, received a blow which prevented him from resuming his lance, but which, fortunately, was not attended with dangerous consequences."

##### BELGIUM.

Our intelligence from Belgium is important. The result of the elections for the partial renewal of the Chamber of Representatives having been rather unfavourable to the Ministers they had become apprehensive that they should not command a majority, and they consequently tendered *en masse* their resignation. This step has not been taken without due consideration, nor without a strenuous opposition at first on the part of two members of the Government, viz., M. Nothamb, Minister of the Interior; and M. Mercier, Minister of Finance. Both contended (particularly the former), at recent Cabinet Councils, presided over by the King, that a constitutional Cabinet should not retire because their candidates were defeated in two or more places, but should await the decision of the Chambers, and be guided by the expressed opinions of the majority. This opinion was not entertained by the other members of the Government, particularly by Count Goblet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was the first to direct the attention of the King to the difficult position of the Administration, and the first to express the necessity of resigning. His Majesty, it appears, was at first disposed to coincide with the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, but afterwards yielded to the arguments of Count Goblet. The Ministers themselves finally resolved, in order to leave the King free to accept or not the resignation of all or any of the members of the Cabinet, to tender their resignations, which they all accordingly did.

In consequence of this Ministerial crisis, the proposed visit of the King and the Queen of the Belgians to England is postponed for the present.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

##### INDIA AND CHINA.

The half monthly Overland Mail from India has arrived. It brings letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th of May.

The intelligence they contain is not of striking importance. The chief subject of interest is the continuation of the intrigues at Lahore. From Afghanistan we learn that an early invasion of Peshawur is still in contemplation, but that no actual measure of aggression has yet been ventured upon.—China news, reaching to the 16th of March, has been received, but is chiefly of commercial interest. It is said that the Emperor has at length consented to tolerate the Christian religion.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The death of old Chundoo Loll, Prime Minister of the Nizam, has taken place. The Mahratta country was quiet. The court-martial on Colonel Wallace had terminated, but the decision was not known.

Scinde was tranquil and healthful: one or more of the Bombay regiments were expected to leave before the rains began.

We are sorry to notice the death, at Calcutta, from cholera, of Major-General Sir T. Valiant, K.C.B., a veteran officer of distinction, well known and very highly esteemed in the Bombay Presidency.

There have been several frightful murders amongst the natives in Bombay.

No change of moment had occurred in the money market of Calcutta. There continued to be a considerable discrepancy in the rate of discount between the government paper and that of the private merchants even of the highest standing.

The news from China is to the end of March. The Emperor had received some favourable notices of Christianity, and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieutenant A. M'Donald, of her Majesty's 98th regiment, had been tried by a court-martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered; but, on a revision, a milder punishment has been inflicted.

#### THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, in celebration of the battle of Waterloo, it being the 30th anniversary of that glorious achievement of British arms.

In the course of the day above 700 congratulatory visits were made to the Duke, the "hero of the fight," at Apsley House, including our Royal family, and the leading aristocracy of this country, as well as several of the foreign Ministers.

The guests began to arrive shortly after half past six, and at a few minutes before seven his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived.

As the Prince alighted from the Royal carriage he was accompanied by the full band of the Grenadier Guards (the duke's regiment), playing the National Anthem, a mark of respect observed also at his departure. His Royal Highness wore the full uniform of Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The Marquis of Exeter and his Royal Highness were the only exceptions to the whole of the guests being "Waterloo men."

The Duke of Wellington, who, on this occasion, was attired in the uniform of Field Marshal, received his Royal guest with every distinction.

The arrangements, as regarded the banquet, were precisely the same as those which have been observed for a succession of years past. It was served up in the splendid Picture Gallery, the walls of which are hung with a collection of the most valuable paintings of the Spanish, Italian, German, Flemish, and other schools. On the side-board at the north end of the gallery there was the customary gorgeous display of gold plate, presents from several of the continental Sovereigns, and gifts from the citizens of London, &c. The enormous gold shield, designed by Flaxman, illustrating the different battles and engagements in which the Duke and his brave companions in arms took part, was, perhaps, the most conspicuous from its large dimensions. The Saloon and adjoining Drawing-room were appropriated for the reception of the company, who, at quarter past seven, repaired to the Banqueting Gallery. Covers were laid, on this occasion, for 76.

The banquet was served up in a style of princely magnificence, and the repast, as may be imagined, consisted of all the choicest delicacies procurable, and the most *recherché* wines.

The Duke of Wellington was supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Marquis of Anglesey, and on his left hand sat his Excellency Prince Castelcalca and his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister.

The full band of the Grenadier Guards, on the guests of his Grace becoming seated, removed from the inner hall to an ante-room immediately adjoining the gallery, and there performed, during dinner, a selection of music.

It was ten minutes past ten when the Royal Prince left the Banqueting Room, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards his Royal Highness took his departure for Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington subsequently honoured Lady Feversham with his company at her ladyship's ball, in Belgrave-square.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

"THE MORNING POST" AND THE LONDON REPEALERS.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Wednesday, an action was tried—O'Connell v. Payne and others, for a libel. The plaintiff is Mr. W. J. O'Connell, who is a cousin of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and the defendants are the registered proprietors of the *Morning Post*. The libel complained of was a statement, professedly taken from a Repeal organ, to the effect that Mr. O'Connell could only be seen on Sundays, as he was afraid of an arrest. It went on to state that Mr. W. J. O'Connell had been entrusted with money by a lady named Moss, "to pay bills, to the tune of £200 or £300. He, instead of paying the bills, otherwise employed the cash. She therefore wishes to arrest him, in the hope that the Association will pay the money, and save him from disgrace." Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, on the part of the defendants, contended that they had no intention to injure the character of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Erie, in summing up, gave this definition of a libel. He said, any party had undoubtedly a right to complain of a libel, if anything was published that was injurious to his reputation, or tended to bring him into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, except under certain circumstances, such as privileged communications as to the character of a servant, &c. No such peculiar circumstances, however, in his opinion, existed here to take the case out of the general rule. It would therefore be for them to say whether the article in question was such as to bring Mr. O'Connell into hatred, ridicule, or contempt; and, as far as his own impression went, there was no doubt that such was likely to be the effect of the libel upon which this action was founded. The jury retired for about twenty minutes; and, on their return, delivered a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

THE SPA-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, the Solicitor-General appeared to support the proceedings taken with a view to abate the nuisance complained of at the Spa fields Burial-Ground about four months ago, an account of which was given in our paper at the time. The practices with respect to the burial of the dead then excited, as will be recollected, considerable attention. The owners of the burial ground consented to plead guilty to the sixth count, and ultimately the following decision was agreed upon:—"That the defendants should plead guilty to the sixth count; that the residue of the indictment should be referred to the decision of Mr. Brannell, who is to direct in what manner the burial-ground is to be in future conducted. Judgment of the Court to be respited for one year; and if the directions of Mr. Brannell are complied with, no further proceedings to be taken—no costs on either side—no arrest of judgment or writ of error. The costs of arbitration to be paid by the prosecutors and defendants, each a moiety."



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE PENSION TO SIR H. POTTINGER.**—The Earl of Aberdeen, after a becoming tribute to Sir Henry Pottinger, moved an address in answer to her Majesty's Message, assuring her Majesty that their lordships would cheerfully concur in measures to secure the pension of £1500 to Sir H. Pottinger for life.—The Earl of Ellenborough admitted the services of Sir H. Pottinger, but regretted that no public rewards had been conferred upon the officers of the army and navy engaged in the operations against China, particularly on Sir W. Parker, who conducted them with such extraordinary skill and success.—The Earl of Haddington reminded the house that no time had been lost in conveying to the officers and men engaged in China the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir W. Parker had also received the Grand Cross of the Bath, was created a baronet, and had recently been appointed to the command in the Mediterranean.—The Earl of Ellenborough explained that he had referred, not to honours, but pecuniary rewards, to which he thought Sir William Parker was eminently entitled, for his great public services.—The address was unanimously agreed to.

**THIRD READING OF THE MAYNOOTH GRANT BILL.**—The Duke of Wellington having moved the third reading of this bill, Lord Campbell strongly supported it, and expressed his earnest hope that the present Government might remain long in office, in order to carry out the course of policy upon which it had entered.—The Bishop of Llandaff opposed the measure, which was supported by the Earls of Ellenborough and Shrewsbury.—The Duke of Newcastle argued at great length against the bill.—The Duke of Wellington, in supporting the bill, said it was an isolated measure altogether, unconnected with any project for endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood, or any other measure of a similar nature.—The Earl of Wicklow supported the bill, which was opposed strenuously by the Marquis of Breadalbane.—The Earls of Chichester and Ross supported the bill.—The Earl of Clancarty repeated his objections to the bill on religious grounds.—The Marquis of Lansdowne strongly advocated it.—On a division there appeared, for the third reading—

Content—Present .. .. .	104
Proxies .. .. .	77—181
Non content—Present .. .. .	34
Proxies .. .. .	16—50

Majority for the third reading .. .. . 131

The Earl of Winchester then proposed an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to three years, but the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.**—Mr. ROEBUCK complained of a letter which had been written to him by Mr. Somers, member for Silgo, in reference to some observations he (Mr. Roebuck) had made on Friday evening. In this letter Mr. Somers, after stating that he had been absent from the house at the time, went on to say, "I beg to ask whether the following words were used by you, or words to the same effect:—'This consideration might have led to what had been witnessed, and those who followed in the train of such a leader deserved little respect either for their position or their intellect.' If you used these words, the insult they convey to me, as a Repealer, is plain. My second question, therefore, is, are you prepared to justify them? The meaning of the word I have underlined you are, I am sure, too well read in the history of chivalry to misunderstand." (Laughter.) Mr. Roebuck stated, that, in his answer to Mr. Somers, he had told him he should refer the matter to the House of Commons, adding, "I am determined that the free expression of opinion shall not in my person be coerced or checked (hear, hear), and I shall, therefore, take the most stringent and effective means to punish your present menace and put down all future violence. I hope you are sufficiently well read in the laws of your country to understand this intimation." Mr. Roebuck went on to ridicule the idea that duelling proved that a man had courage, and said it was wiser to adopt the course he had done of throwing himself upon the protection of the house. Mr. Roebuck, in conclusion, moved that Mr. Somers be guilty of contempt, and of a breach of the privileges of the house.—Lord Ashley had great satisfaction in seconding the motion, and tendered to Mr. Roebuck his thanks, and he believed he might say, also, the thanks of the house and of the great mass of the public, who abhorred this disgusting practice, for the manly and courageous course he had pursued. (Great cheering.)—Mr. Somers said that, perceiving the feeling of the house, he was willing to withdraw that letter, in unaffected deference to its wishes. At the same time he must say that Mr. Roebuck was not very careful in the attacks he made on individuals.—A desultory conversation arose, and while Sir H. W. BARRON was addressing the house, Mr. O'Connell entered and took his seat, amidst great laughter and some cheering, caused by an allusion made at the moment by Sir H. W. Barron to Mr. O'Connell's vow registered in heaven.—Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried with the omission of the words, "contempt and."

**SIR H. POTTINGER.**—An address, similar to that moved in the House of Lords, was unanimously agreed to, enabling her Majesty to grant a pension of £1500 a year to Sir H. Pottinger.

**BANKING (IRELAND) BILL.**—This bill was read a third time and passed. The Report on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill was received, and the house adjourned at half-past ten.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**—The Bishop of Cashel, in presenting some petitions from Ireland, complaining of practices that prevailed throughout that country of preventing scriptural education there, took the opportunity of reviewing the national system of education in Ireland, which he condemned as incomplete, and inadequate to its professed purpose, while injuriously interfering with the voluntary exertions of the friends of Scriptural education through the agency of the Established Church.—Earl St. Germans adduced documentary evidence in the defence of the national system from the attacks of the right reverend prelate, and contended that it worked most beneficially for the rising generation in Ireland.—A long discussion took place upon the subject, which was terminated by an exhortation from the Duke of Wellington to the clergy. His Grace said—"He having acted upon those principles of concurrence in the law, advised, nay earnestly urged, the clergy of the church of Ireland, let their votes and speeches be what they would—to act as men professing religious opinions and acting upon Christian principles. He entreated them to do their duty as good subjects, and as men who were willing to obey the laws under which they lived."—The house adjourned at ten o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.**—Mr. C. BULLER brought the case of the New Zealand Company against the Government under the consideration of the house, in a speech of great length. He said he should move that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of a series of 18 resolutions, embodying the grievances complained of by the company. He commented severely upon the course which he said was pursued in order to obtain the signatures of the New Zealand chiefs to the treaty of Waitangi. A blanket, he said, was given to each chief for his signature, while in some instances a small quantity of tobacco, or a glass of rum, was thrown into the bargain. In fact the chiefs did not understand what they were doing, and they now alleged their ignorance of its purport as a reason for not acknowledging the treaty. Instead of relying upon the right of discovery, the Government had contrived to get the confederated chiefs to issue a decree of independence, in order that they might subsequently barter away that independence to the Crown of England. It was in his opinion an error, which had been productive of very injurious consequences, to have acknowledged a right of property on the part of the natives of New Zealand in all the wild lands of those islands after the sovereignty had been assumed by her Majesty. He was of opinion that the New Zealand Company was peculiarly entitled to the consideration of the Government, for had it not been for the proceedings of the company, it was the intention, as had been since declared, of Louis Philippe to have undertaken the colonisation of those islands. Mr. Charles Buller then entered at great length into the negotiations carried on between Lord Stanley and the company, attributing much of the evil which had taken place to the pertinacity of the noble lord in the maintenance of his own views. The company had spent of their own capital no less than £300,000, and had spent another £300,000, which they had caused to be raised to carry on the business of emigration, and yet in consequence of all this they had not as yet got the grant of a single acre of land, and their whole capital was exhausted. Deplorable as this might be, the losses of the company were as nothing when compared to the condition to which the unfortunate settlers were reduced by the course pursued by the Colonial Office. All this mischief, too, had been inflicted without producing the slightest countervailing advantage to the natives.—Mr. BULLER devoted nearly four hours to his views upon the subject, and concluded by moving for a committee of the whole house to consider the state of New Zealand, and the case of the New Zealand Company.—Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion.—Mr. HORSER entered at great length into the defence of the policy of Lord Stanley, which was in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Marquis of Normanby, when the sovereignty of the country was first assumed by this country. The Marquis of Normanby, as well as Lord John Russell, had issued instructions to the effect that the natives should be considered as owners of the soil, and that no purchases from them should be recognised as valid unless made by the Governor, on the part of her Majesty's Government. The company contended that the rights of the natives to any property in the waste lands should not be recognised—that they should be blotted out; but this was totally at variance with the principles laid down by the Marquis of Normanby and by Lord John Russell, upon which principles Lord Stanley had uniformly acted. With respect to Captain Fitzroy, he was not prepared to justify all that he had done, but he believed that that gallant officer had done himself great injustice in not sending home fuller information than he had done as to all the transactions in which he had been engaged. Mr. Hope objected most strongly to the resolutions proposed by Mr. C. Buller, and to the course which he proposed to pursue, as calculated at once to unite against this country the whole of the now scattered chiefs of New Zealand.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—The debate on Mr. C. Buller's motion relative to New Zealand was resumed by Captain Rous, who went into a history of the proceedings of the New Zealand Company, which he commented upon in terms of unqualified condemnation, and defended Capt. Fitzroy.—Mr. AGONBY entered into a defence of the Company from the attacks of Captain Rous, which were, he contended, founded on misinformation. In order to enable the gallant officer to form a more correct judgment, he would be happy to place before him every document without reserve in the possession of the New Zealand Company.—Mr. BARKLEY, the new member for Leominster, said he was at all times desirous of supporting the policy of the Government, yet could not avoid voting against them in the present instance. He should be sorry, however, if his support of the motion of Mr. Buller should be construed into a want of confidence in the Government.—Sir R. H. INGOLIS contended that this country had no right whatever to colonise New Zealand, especially after having recognised it as an independent state.—Mr. HAWES contended that all the evils of the colony were attributable to the course pursued by the Colonial Office, and that the remedies now proposed by the Government would not prove efficient.—Sir H. DOUGLAS strongly urged the necessity for maintaining inviolate the treaty of Waitangi. The failure of the Company was so signal that he hoped the Government would raise New Zealand into that higher description of colony which was governed by representation, as the only remedy for the existing evils arising from the errors of the Company.—Lord HOWICK agreed that the most likely remedy was to apply the principle of self-government to New Zealand. The policy hitherto adopted was faulty, and thus believing he would vote for going into committee, though he could not support the resolutions without very considerable qualification.—At half-past one o'clock the debate was again adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.**—Lord BROUGHAM introduced a Bill, the words objected to by the Commons being omitted, and it was read a first time.

**THE BISHOPS' PATRONAGE (IRELAND) BILL.**—The second reading of this Bill was carried after a division, by 35 to 19.

The house adjourned at half-past six, till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON NEW ZEALAND.**—Mr. ELLICE recommenced the adjourned debate on Mr. C. Buller's motion.—After a long discussion, which was closed by Sir R. PEEL, the house divided. The numbers were—

For the resolutions .. .. .	172
Against .. .. .	223
Majority against the resolutions .. .. .	51

The house adjourned at three o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—the London and Brighton Railway Bill (Horsham Branch), the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bill, the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Bill, the North Wales Mineral Railway Bill, and the Eastern Union Railway Act Amendment Bill. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the Report on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Bill, Mr. CORDEN moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing one uniform gauge on railways now in the course of construction. A long and animated discussion arose in a very full house. On a division the numbers were—

For receiving the Report .. .. .	247
For Mr. Corden's proposal .. .. .	113
Majority for receiving the Report .. .. .	134

**OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY.**—On the question that the Report on the Oxford and Rugby Railway Bill be received, Mr. LOCKHART moved, as an amendment, that the Report be received that day six months. The discussion upon this subject occupied a considerable time. Ultimately the amendment was rejected, and the Report was received.

On the question that the house should resolve into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. EDWARD BULLER moved for the repeal of the duty on tallow.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the proposition on financial grounds.—It was eventually withdrawn.

Nothing else of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place till past midnight.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

**BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.**—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Death by Accident Compensation Bill; the Deodands Bill; the Canal Companies Tolls Bill; the Dunstable and Birmingham Railway Bill; and the London, York, and Scarborough Deviation Railway Bill.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—The following railway bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill; the Newcastle and Darlington (Branding Junction) Railway Bill; the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Bill; the Taw Vale Railway and Dock Bill; the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge Railway Bill; the London and Enniskillen Railway Bill; the Manchester and Birmingham (Ashton Branch) Railway Bill; the North Wales Railway Bill; the North Woolwich Railway Bill; the Eastern Union and Bury St. Edmund's Railway (No. 2) Bill; the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Bill; the Waterford and Limerick Railway Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway Bill; and the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Bill.

**THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.**—Lord Brougham's Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of last session has been introduced into the Commons, but it was withdrawn in consequence of the House of Lords having introduced a money clause. Another bill is to be prepared by Mr. F. Kelly.

## THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.

On Tuesday last the inquiry relative to the death of the late Mr. James Alexander Seton was resumed and concluded before the Coroner for the borough of Portsmouth, at the Guildhall, when, as on the former part of the inquiry, considerable interest was manifested, and a large number of naval and military officers were present.

Isabella Frances Hawkey was called, and sworn.—I knew Mr. Seton. The first time I saw him was in the month of April last. I was introduced to him in the month of May. He said to Mr. Hawkey that all his acquaintances had left the rooms, and he wished to be introduced to me. My husband did so, and I danced with him on that occasion. He went away then. He expressed a wish that I should call on Mrs. Seton. I saw him once afterwards, when I went to hear the band play, on a Monday. Shortly after I went with Mr. Hawkey to Gosport. I saw Mr. Seton. He said that he had called on me with his friend Mr. Pitts. He said he had left a music-book for me at my house. He said he would come again in half an hour. My husband did not then go out for a ride, as he wished to be at home when Mr. Seton called. I called on Mr. Seton by engagement. As I was sitting on a chair by the sofa, about a week or a fortnight after the first introduction, he opened a desk, and showed me some dice. He showed me also a ring out of the desk. I stayed and spent the evening. As he handed me a glass of wine, he said something I have forgot. He asked me if I would be at home at twelve the next day, if he called and brought the book. I was always at home till two, when I used to walk out with Mr. Hawkey. Mr. Seton asked Mr. Hawkey to let me go with Mrs. Seton to see the drill next day. Mr. Hawkey consented, and told me to go. Mr. Seton called the next day about two o'clock. He remained at my house nearly an hour. That was on a Thursday. I forgot the date. I made an observation as to Mrs. Seton waiting for me. He replied he did not care. I never took Mr. Seton's arm in my walk. It came on to rain. I went to Mr. Seton's, but not to the drill. They engaged me to dine with them on the next Saturday. He offered me his arm on that day. I declined it, and he said, "If one lady does it, another may—my wife is walking with Mr. Maugin." I said my husband did not like it. We went into Portsmouth that afternoon. I know Mr. Tatnell and Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Seton left me because there was not room for us all to walk together. He did not say anything. I saw him on the afternoon of the following day. He said that Mrs. Seton and Mr. Maugin had said to him that he ought not to be turned out by any one, much less a naval man. I think he said so, because I spoke to Mr. Tatnell. The day after the last transaction, Mr. Seton came to my house. On Monday, Mr. Seton called, and said he knew my husband was out. Mr. Tatnell came in, and Mr. Seton said he was not wanted there—he might go. My husband came in, when they both left. On the Sunday before, while going to church, we met Mr. Seton, who said something I have forgot. On Tuesday he called, and asked if my husband was going to Soberton races. I said yes. He said that he intended to go, but that if Mr. Hawkey went he should not go. He said he had a great deal to say to me, and would come again on that day. My husband did not go to drill on that day. I know Mr. Pym. He came to lunch with us on that day. Mr. Seton came in while my husband and Mr. Pym were in the room. He was not announced by the servants. Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Pym were sitting behind the door. I do not think he saw them when he first entered. He started back when he saw they were there. It attracted Mr. Pym's and Mr. Hawkey's notice. I saw Mr. Seton on the following Monday at the *soirée*. He made me a present of a bouquet of flowers, for which my husband thanked him. He danced with me several times. On one occasion he called on me when Mr. Hawkey was at drill. He said he knew Mr. Hawkey to be a quarrelsome fellow. He said he knew he should have to go out with Mr. Hawkey in the end, and that he should not go out on the common for nothing. If he gained his point he would not mind. I cannot tell the date of this conversation. There was a knock at the door at the time. He said, "Good God, here is Hawkey." He ran to the table for his hat, and said, "Can't you let me out?" It was Mr. Pym that came in. Mr. Hawkey noticed on that afternoon that I was silent, and asked if Mr. Seton had annoyed me? On another occasion he offered me something, and said if I did not accept what he offered he could not have any tie over me; and said, "Perhaps you do not think it of sufficient value." I told him not to insult me any more by such offers. He said place yourself in the position of some one whose name I do not know, and with the colonel of our regiment. He said that Lord Cardigan had given that person £1000 worth of jewellery. He said, "Would that be any inducement to you?" I said "No." He said, "If those are your ideas a man has no chance." I remonstrated with him, and told him he was a married man. He said, "I don't care about her nor she about me—we both please ourselves." I forget whether Mr. Hawkey came in at that time. I did not relate the conversation to my husband at that time. I told Mr. Pym. I said, "If he continued to annoy me I should

go home to my mother's at Rochester." He said he wished I would, it was all on his road to Maidstone. My husband is very tenacious, and therefore I did not tell him. I afterwards saw Mr. Seton, when Mrs. Seton was gone to London. It was at my own house the day his wife went to London. He told me he had just seen her off. There was a *soirée* on that evening. I went to it. Mr. Seton was there. He said to me he was very unhappy, and said if nothing else would make me like him, sympathy ought. I saw Mr. Seton two days after. He called with Mrs. Seton. I recollect going to the rooms with Mr. and Mrs. Seton. Mr. Pym and Mr. Hawkey joined us there. My husband said he was much displeased at seeing me with him. I did not know my husband was aware of Seton's attention to me until the Sunday before the duel. Mr. Hawkey on that day said he had something to say to me. I went to Anglesey with him in the afternoon, when he told me he was angry at my not telling him what I had told Mr. Pym, and that if I told him all he would not take any notice of it. I then told him several things about Mr. Seton's conduct to me. He did not say much, but did not seem at all pleased. I met Mr. Seton on Monday, the 19th of May. I bowed to him, but Mr. Hawkey would not let me stop. I afterwards saw him at the *soirée* the same evening. I had promised a week before to dance with him. When he asked me to do so, I said I could not. He said if I did not dance with him it must be Hawkey's fault, and that he would ask an explanation. I told him to do so, and that most likely he would give him one. I asked Mr. Hawkey what I should do? He said, "You may dance a quadrille." That was all I danced with him. H. asked why I passed Mrs. Seton, and said, "if you do not know her you do not know me." He said, on the same evening, "Whatever your husband says to me I shall not go out with him; it is impossible for a cavalry man to mix himself up with an infantry man." My husband wished to sit down by me, but Mr. Seton would not move. My husband said to him, "May I have a private word with you?" Mr. Seton said, "An explanation I have long wished." They went into a private room. On coming out, Mr. Seton asked me to take his arm, and said, "For God's sake settle this matter, or there will be such an exposure!" I went away with Mr. Pym. On an occasion of the review of the 59th, Colonel Jones offered me his arm. Mr. Seton said, "This lady is under my protection." I said it was no such thing, and left the common and went home. Mr. Seton said he should like to drive me in a cab in London, and asked if there was a chance. My only object in not telling my husband was for fear of the consequences. Mr. Pym and Mr. Hawkey both requested that I would not dance the polka. Mr. Pym was a particular friend of my husband.

William Ellis, master of the royal yacht, living at Stoke Cottage, was next called and sworn. The Coroner having cautioned him as to any evidence he should give that was likely to criminate himself, he proceeded to state: I had no knowledge of the duel until it had taken place. I can say nothing about it. I had no reason to believe a duel had taken place. Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Pym came to my house on the 28th of May, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. Pym wished me to see him in my private parlour. Mr. Hawkey was in my drawing room, and came in without my knowing he was there. Mr. Pym told me an unfortunate affair had taken place between Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Seton, and that a gentleman was wounded, naming the place where he lay in Stokes Bay. Mr. Pym requested me to give any assistance I could. They had left persons with him. I went immediately down to the spot, and found no one there. I returned to my house, and remained there till half-past eleven. They were still there, when they retired to their lodgings at a short distance from my house. I saw no more of them till the next morning about half-past nine. They took breakfast with me and left the house I had known Mr. Pym from a child; that was the reason he came to my house. Mr. Pym said he had been the friend. I understood him to mean a second. He told me nothing of the circumstances.

Three other witnesses were examined, but the only additional evidence elicited from them was, that the place where the duel was fought was in the parish of Titchfield, and not in the parish of Alverstoke, as alleged. When the examination of these witnesses had closed, the Coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury retired to another room to consider their verdict.

The Coroner in summing up, after adverting to the law of the case, said there was a great deal of corroborative, presumptive, and circumstantial evidence. In the first place, there was the statement of Mrs. Stanmore, which proved that there really did exist some feeling of jealousy on the part of Mr. Hawkey towards Mr. Seton. They found that Mr. Hawkey suddenly left his lodgings on the day on which this duel was fought. Why did he so suddenly leave it? He never returned. Colonel Jones also proved the absence of Mr. Hawkey from parade on the 21st, and that he had not returned. Then there was the statement of Lieut. Savage, that Mr. Hawkey had received a message from Mr. Seton, through Mr. Rowles; that he had a friend, and that he was about to seek for pistols. The evidence of Mr. Sherwood stated that Mr. Pym was his friend. Mr. Hawkey's statement that he had chosen Mr. Pym for his friend was certainly not sufficient to make Mr. Pym an accomplice, and there was no other evidence against Mr. Pym; he thought they could not use that. They also had evidence that on the morning of the 20th ult., Mr. Hawkey went to Mr. Fisk's and purchased pistols, and then to Mr. Sherwood's shooting gallery and ordered bullets to be cast, and asked if he could have some shots; and then Mr. Hawkey went and practised, and although the witness who loaded the pistols in the gallery did not know Mr. Hawkey except from what he was told by a person there, Mr. Sherwood stated that there was no other person but Mr. Hawkey in the gallery at the time he practised there and fired shots. He also marked a pistol. All this was strong evidence of malice, and when taken into connection with his wish to fight at six paces, it showed that he sought the blood of his opponent. It was most decidedly evidence unequivocally of malice existing in the mind. They were then traced over the water, though Mr. Pym's servant told them that, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, he was ordered by his master to follow him. His master met Mr. Hawkey at the end of the High-street, and went over in a boat to Gosport. He had a parcel wrapped up in brown paper given him to carry, and they went out of Gosport, to beyond the Coast-guard station at Stokes Bay. There he was directed to remain on the shore; he did so, and after three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Pym ran towards him, and beckoned him, when he followed him to a spot where he saw another gentleman, and a wounded man upon the ground, bleeding very much; and then he went for a doctor, who found the wounded person to be Mr. Seton. From this it would appear that Mr. Pym was on the spot at the time. Mr. Ellis said he did not know of his own knowledge that there had been a duel. Mr. Pym, the next morning, told him that he had been Mr. Hawkey's friend, meaning by that, his second. Taking, then, the evidence of Marsh, and what Mr. Pym stated to Mr. Ellis, they could have no doubt in believing that Mr. Pym also was there. If the jury believed that Mr. Hawkey did inflict the wound, they must consider what was the amount of the offence in the eye of the law. All persons who, according to any preconceived arrangement, go out for the purpose of fighting with deadly weapons after a quarrel, however grievous it might have been, are guilty of wilful murder. Evidence had been given there that day with the view of proving great provocation on the part of Mr. Seton, by his having used offensive words. That might have been, but it did not alter the features of the case. If they had fought immediately on the spot, it might have done so, and have been considered as manslaughter; but when they found that an arrangement was made early on the morning of the 20th, and that, after sufficient time had elapsed for the blood to cool, a person went to Stokes Bay, and there inflicted a wound of which an individual died, he is in the eye of the law guilty of wilful murder, and all persons with him aiding, abetting, or participating in the deed. If any were near for the purpose of watching or concealing, and not for giving the word to fire, their being present makes them in the eye of the law principals in the second degree. They, however, had only to do with the accessories before the fact, the principals, and the principals in the second degree. He did not consider that they had any evidence against any other persons. Others must have been engaged in the affair, but they had no evidence to warrant the implication of any other party. The jury would take into consideration the evidence placed before them. With respect to the practice of firing, the marking of the pistols, trying them at six paces, and his wish to fight at that distance, it was quite sufficient to show that malice did exist, even if it were necessary. But the fact of fighting with deadly weapons is of itself sufficient to prove that malice did exist.

The jury, after having been absent about half an hour, returned into the Guildhall, and, by their chairman, Mr. Grant, returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the immediate cause of Mr. Seton's death was the result of a surgical operation, rendered imperatively necessary by the imminent danger in which he was placed by the infliction of a gun-shot wound he received on the 20th of May last, in a duel with Henry Charles Morehead Hawkey, of the Royal Marines. We, therefore, find the said Lieutenant Hawkey and Lieutenant Edward Pym, as well as all the parties concerned in the said duel, GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER.

"The jury would further express their unanimous conviction that everything which the best professional skill, the greatest attention, and the utmost kindness could suggest, was rendered to Mr. Seton by his respective medical attendants."

**COMMAND AT PORTSMOUTH.**—Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., is now confidently named as the successor to Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

**THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.**—The Queen was pleased to grant an audience to the Earl of Winchester on Monday afternoon, when he presented to her Majesty three hundred and forty-eight addresses and memorials against the endowment of Maynooth.

**THE LATE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT YARMOUTH.**—The total loss of life arising from the late accident at Yarmouth is 79 (bodies found 77), and most provisionally not one of that number had any person dependent on him or her. Only eight or ten of the deceased exceeded twenty-one years of age. Another bridge on piles has since been thrown over the river near the site of the former suspension-bridge, the platform of this latter being used to form the road-way of the present.

**THE ALLEGED MURDER IN HATTON-GARDEN.**—At the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Thursday, *Daniel John Cook* was tried for the murder of Hannah Moore. We recently stated the circumstances under which the deceased met her death. The evidence went to show that the deceased and the prisoner had agreed to take poison together from distress, in consequence of having been discharged from their situations. The surgeon who was called to see the deceased said the prisoner appeared in great distress at the death of the young woman, and said he only regretted that he had not died too. The Jury gave a verdict of "Acquittal."



## NEW ZEALAND.

The important debate in Parliament during the past week on the affairs of this ill-fated country, has suggested the two annexed illustrations immediately associated with its colonization.

The first engraving shows the Great Seal, executed for the Colony by Mr. Wyon; the scene—Queen Victoria in treaty with a group of New Zealand chiefs.

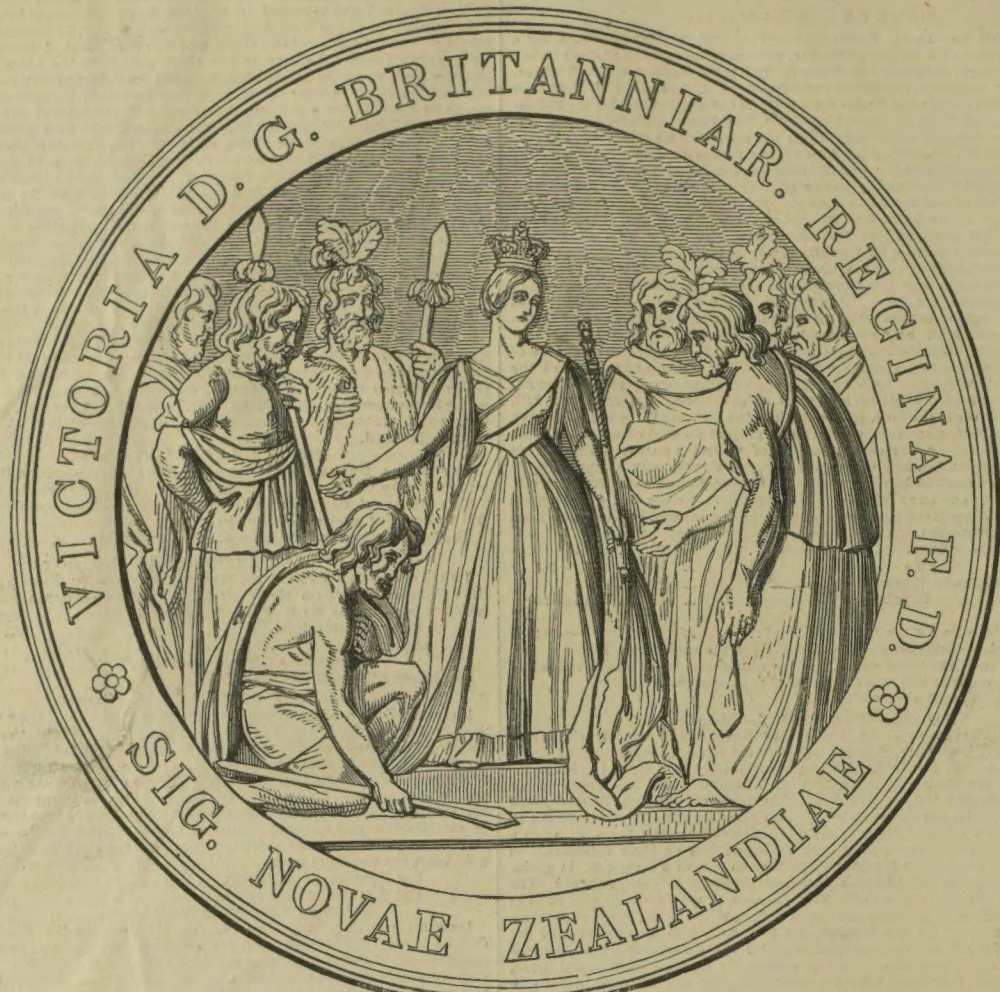
The portrait presents a fine specimen of the native population—Perie, the son of a New Zealand chief, who has recently arrived in London to be instructed in the English language, and otherwise educated. A correspondent, who has seen this young New Zealander several times, states him to be very intelligent and quick at learning, when it is considered that, only two or three years ago, he was, in habits and ideas, nearly on a level with cannibals. His ideas of a First Cause appear still to be clouded, though he acknowledges his belief in the existence of one Great Creator of the Universe. In disposition, he is mild and tractable, and even inclined to politeness; he is fond of conversation, anxious to acquire information relative to this country, and ready to communicate what he knows of his own. Though mild in his manners, his feelings are soon worked up when he is questioned on subjects of his native warfare; his eyes then sparkle, and the fire of revenge appears to kindle within him.



PERIE, SON OF A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.

In stature, Perie is about 5 feet 6 inches; rather broad-built and muscular; of clear brown complexion, and handsome manly features; black woolly hair; his age about 24 years. The annexed portrait, in native costume, was sketched by Mr. E. Dalton, from a cast taken in wax from the life, and which was exhibited to the Society of Arts on the evening of their recent *conversazione*, when Perie himself was also present, and excited considerable interest among the company.

The arrival of Perie in this country has been especially fortunate for Mr. Dalton and his clever collaborator, in their very laudable attempts to establish an Ethnographical Institution; and, a few weeks since, there was read to the Society of Arts a valuable paper by Mr. Dalton, on the Construction of Models for the Society's Museum; the object being to bring forward the best materials for forming *fac similia* of the different races of mankind throughout the globe. The Society has our best wishes; for, its pursuits are at once interesting and important; and in every respect "the proper study of mankind."



GREAT SEAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

This establishment is the only one of the old trading companies that has continued, and still continues in active operation; and, in fact, the dispute with the United States, called "The Oregon Question," has principally arisen through jealousy of the success that has crowned the exertions of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1669, Prince Rupert, cousin of Charles II., with seventeen persons of rank and distinction, sent out a ship to investigate the Bay as a source of commerce, and she returned with a good cargo of choice furs. In the following year a Company was formed and incorporated. The hunting-ground comprises a space of between two and three millions of square miles, extending from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and from the frontiers of the United States to the Arctic Sea. The hunters are bold, intrepid men, who delight in encountering the grisly bear, or trapping the wily beaver; and their adventures are peculiarly characteristic of the regions through which they range in search of their prey—exposed alike to the burning heat of summer, and the chilling frosts of winter. Great encouragement was at first held out to servants engaged in the employ, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie rose from a clerkship in the Company's service, and many other eminent men might be named.

A chain of forts, which may be styled "shelters," are placed at different intervals, to afford temporary repose to the hunters, and to receive their furs. From Fort William, on Lake Superior, to Cumberland House, on the main branch of the Saskatchewan River, is 1020 miles; from Cumberland House to Fort Chepewyan, on Lake Athabasca, is 840 miles; thence to Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave Lake, is 240

miles. The Mackenzie River flows out of this lake, and there are three forts on it. The first is Fort Simpson, 338 miles from Fort Resolution; Fort Norman, 236 miles lower down; and Fort Good Hope, 312 miles below Fort Norman, is the most northerly of the Company's establishments, being about 3800 miles from Montreal. The number of beaver skins exported from Canada in 1788 was 127,000; but, within the last twelve years, it has not exceeded an annual average of 100,000.

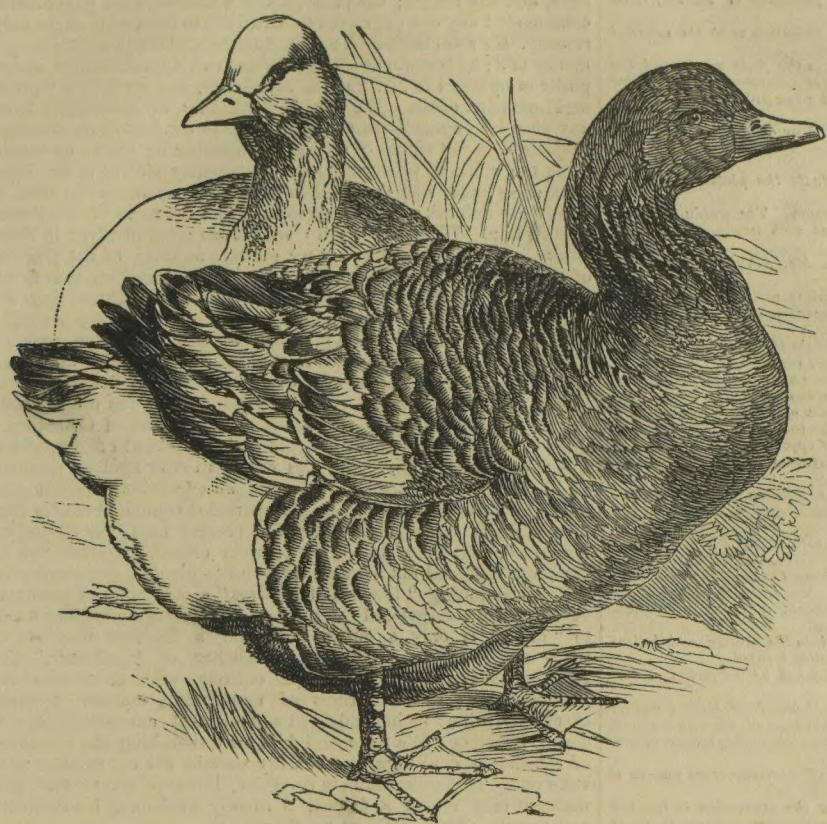
There are two great sales every year at the Company's Hall, in Fenchurch-street. One takes place about March or April, and the other in September or October. A great number of foreigners attend, particularly Germans. The beaver skins are principally used by the hat manufacturers in England, but great quantities of other skins are exported, and, being sold in foreign markets—Leipsic, Frankfort, &c.—become distributed over Europe, and extend even to China, where the finest furs are in much request among the Mandarins and exalted officials. To convey these last (the finest furs) from Hudson's Bay to England, two large barques, of between 300 and 400 tons each, are employed—the *Prince Albert*, Captain Royal, and the *Prince Rupert*, Captain Herd—the former bound to Moose factory; the latter, to York factory. These are the only ships of the Company that go to Hudson's Bay; and, after enjoying a splendid dinner ashore at Gravesend, on the 7th June, they sailed on the following day (the 8th June) for their destinations, where they will take in furs, and may be expected home again in October. All the Company's other vessels go to the north-west coast of America. We have given a correct engraving of the two barques (the *Prince Albert* and the *Prince Rupert*), with guns firing, and colours flying, taking their departure from Gravesend on the 8th June



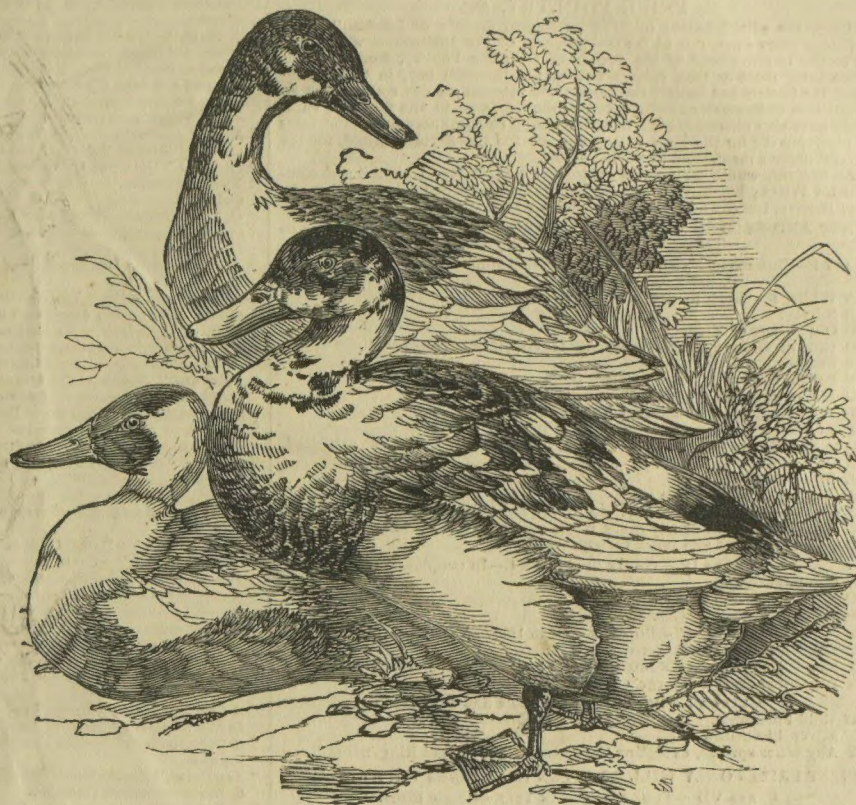
SAILING OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S SHIPS, FROM GRAVESEND.



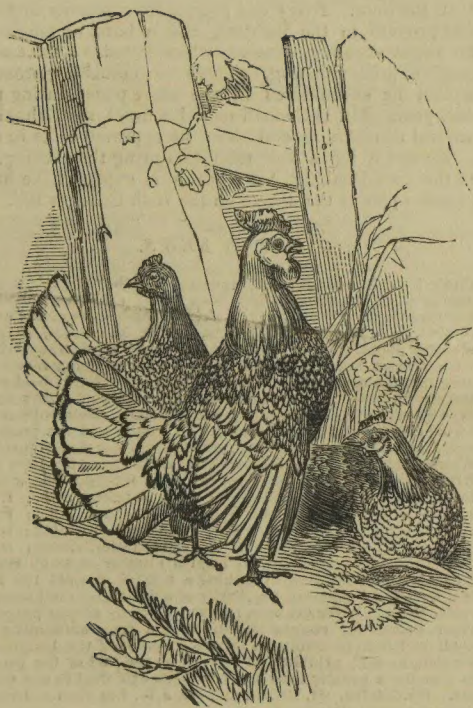
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — PRIZE POULTRY.



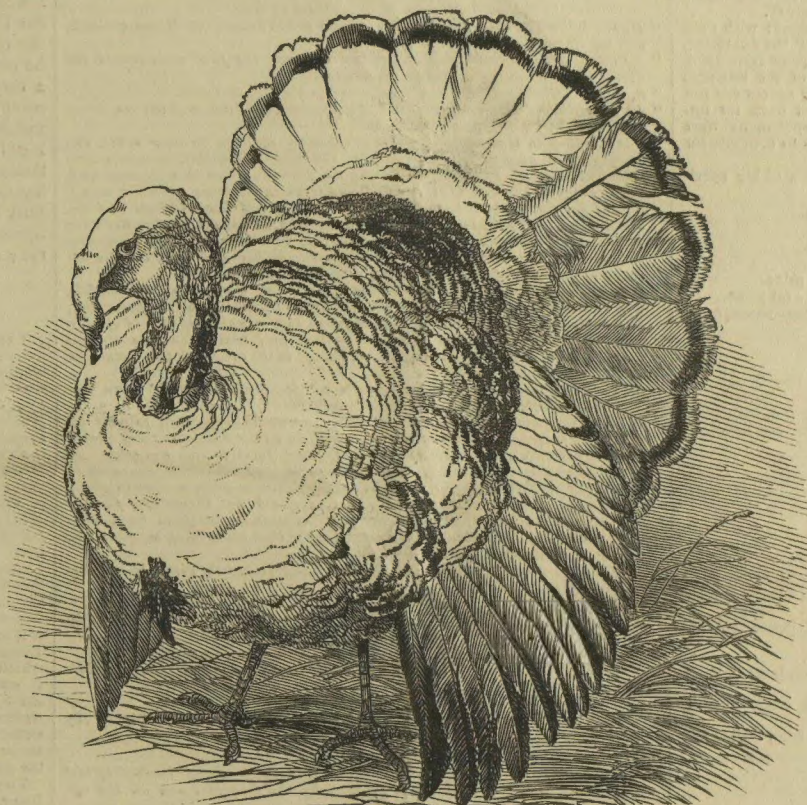
COMMON GOOSE—1ST. PRIZE: MR. NOLAN.



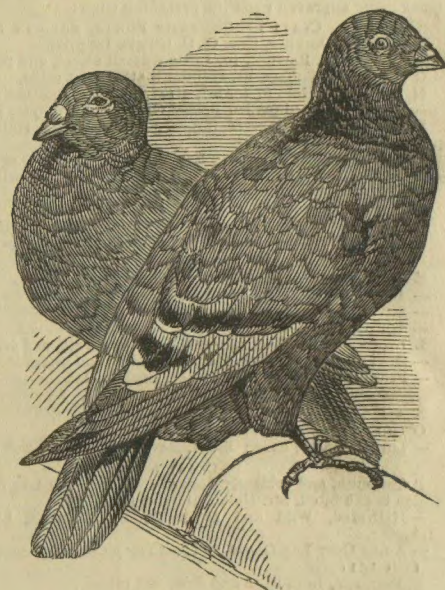
DUCKS—1ST. PRIZE: CROSS AYLESBURY AND ROUEN: MR. BAKER.



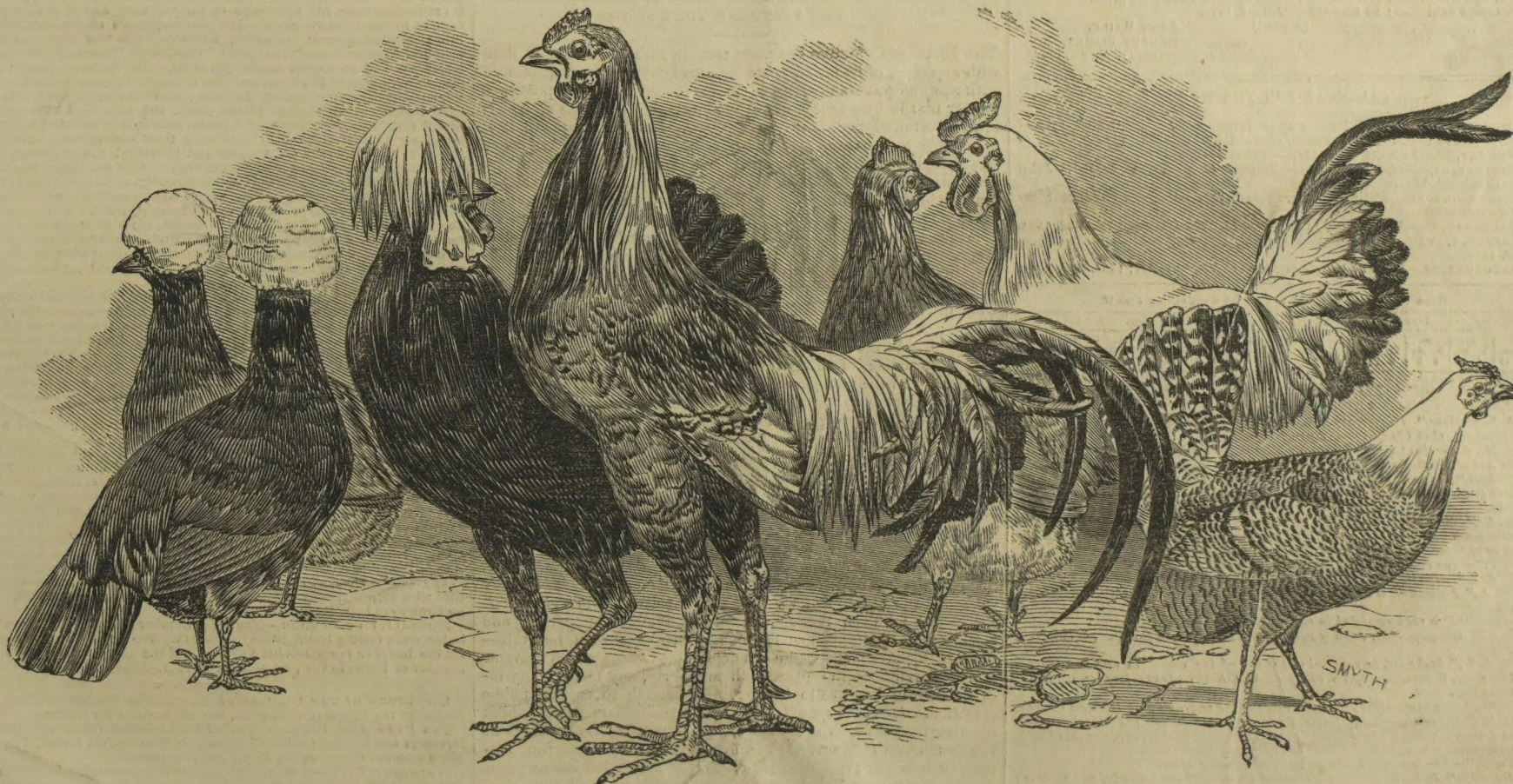
GOLD SPANGLED BANTAMS—1ST. PRIZE: CAPT. GREEN.



SPANGLED TURKEY—1ST. PRIZE: MR. BARTLETT.



ROMAN RUNTS—1ST. PRIZE: MR. NOLAN.



POLISH FOWLS—1ST. PRIZE: MR. TYLER.

FOWLS FROM CHINA—1ST. PRIZE: MR. BAKER.

SILVER-SPANGLED FOWLS—1ST. PRIZE: JOHN WHYTE, ESQ.



## PRIZE POULTRY, &amp;c.

Upon the establishment of "the Zoological Society of London," about eighteen years since, one of the main objects of the Institution was stated to be the improvement of the Breeds of Domestic Poultry, &c. This has since been, more or less, carried out by the Council; but, in the present year, the Society has largely furthered their original plan by establishing an Exhibition of Domestic Poultry, &c., at the Gardens, in the Regent's Park. They have also offered Medals with the option to the successful candidates of receiving £2 for the First Prizes, and £1 for the Second Prizes, for the several objects mentioned in the list below.

All persons, whether members or not, were at liberty to exhibit and compete for Prizes; but in case of any Prize being awarded to a member, he may receive, instead of Medal or Money, an Honorary Certificate only.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES GIVEN FROM CLASS I. TO CLASS VI., INCLUSIVE.

CLASS I.—DOMESTIC FOWLS, bred in 1844.—A Male and two Females to be exhibited.

- A White, Speckled, or Grey Dorking.
- B Surrey.
- C Old Sussex or Kent.
- D Gold or Silver Spangled every-day layers (Hamburg).
- E Spanish.
- F Polish, Gold or Silver Spangled, Black, or White.
- G Malay, or other Asiatic.
- H Half-bred, cross of Asiatic with any other.
- I Any other good variety.

CLASS II.—BANTAMS bred in 1844.—A Male and two Females to be exhibited.

- K Gold or Silver Spangled.
- L Black or White.
- M Any other good variety.

CLASS III.—DUCKS bred in 1844.—A Drake and two Ducks to be exhibited.

- N Aylesbury Ducks or any other White variety.
- O Any other good and large variety.

CLASS IV.—GEESSE bred in 1844.—In couples.

- P Common Geese.
- Q Asiatic or Knob Geese.
- R Any other good species.

CLASS V.—PIGEONS bred in 1844.—In pairs.

- S English Dove-cote Pigeons.
- T Spanish, Leghorn, or Roman Runts, or crosses of the same.
- V Any other good and large variety.

CLASS VI.—PHEASANTS.—A Male and Female.

- W Gold Pheasants.
- X Silver Pheasants.
- Y Any other species, excepting the common Brown and Ring-necked.

FIRST PRIZES ONLY WILL BE GIVEN IN CLASSES VII. AND VIII.

CLASS VII.—TURKEYS bred in 1844.—Single Birds.

- Z White Turkey (Male).
- AA Turkey of any other colour (Male).
- BB Turkey of any colour (Female).
- CC Any species of Gallinaceous Birds not hitherto bred in this country.
- DD Any species of Water-fowl not hitherto bred in this country.

The several specimens have been delivered at the Gardens: with each basket was a statement in writing of the name and address of the exhibitor, and of the letter under which it was to be exhibited, and the price demanded, should he wish to sell through the medium of the officers of the Society; and a full description in writing of the useful qualities of any specimens not generally known, particularly if intended for the prizes left open for unnamed sorts. Persons possessed of any rare or valuable specimens were also invited to send them for exhibition though not intended to compete for prizes.

The following is the adjudication of the prizes; the most striking specimens being engraved upon the preceding page:—

CLASS I.—DOMESTIC FOWLS, BRED IN 1844.

- A Speckled Dorking, Rev. G. C. Gillett, 1st prize.
- B Surrey, Mr. Bartlett, 10, Little Russell-street, 2nd prize.
- C Kent, Miss Cooper, 81, Guildford-street, 1st prize.
- H Hamburg Gold Spangled, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 1st prize.
- I Silver Spangled (called Bolton Gray), John Whyte, Esq., 1st prize.
- E Black Spanish, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, and 3, Half-moon-passage, 1st prize.
- F Polish, Mr. Tyler, Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1st prize.
- G Malay, Mr. Nolan, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, 2nd prize.
- China, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 1st prize.
- Ditto, commended.
- Madeira (but Indian origin), Messrs. Baker, 2nd prize.
- I Spangled Muffed Fowls, Lord Saye and Sele, 2nd prize.

CLASS 2.—BANTAMS.

- K Gold Spangled, Captain Green, Buckden, 1st prize.
- Ditto, Mr. Redmond, Swiss Cottage, 2nd prize.
- Silver Spangled, Captain Green, 1st prize.
- Ditto, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.
- L Black, Mr. Sims, 43, Lower Grosvenor-street, 2nd prize.
- Gold Hackled, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.
- Feather-legged, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 1st.

CLASS 3.—DUCKS.

- N Aylesbury, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.
- O Cross with Rouen, Messrs. Baker, 1st prize.
- Large Variety, called Essex, Rev. G. C. Gillett, 2nd prize.

CLASS 4.—GEESSE.

- P Common, and evidently derived from the Gray Lag Goose, a specimen of which is exhibited, Mr. Nolan, Dublin, 1st prize.
- Half-bred, Wild and Domestic, Mr. Bartlett, Little Russell-street, 2nd prize.
- A fine Gray Lag Goose (wild, *Anser palustris*, Heming, from India) Mr. Bartlett, 1st prize.

CLASS 5.—PIGEONS.

- Roman Runts, Mr. Nolan, Dublin, 1st prize.
- ish Runts, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.

CLASS 6.—PHEASANTS.

None sent in.

CLASS 7.—TURKEYS.

- A Spangled Male, Mr. Bartlett, Little Russell-street, 1st prize.
- Coops exhibited: 28 Rewards.—June 6, 1845.

(Signed)

JOHN BAILY,  
GEORGE FISHER,  
WILLIAM YARRELL.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 22.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.—Machiavelli died, 1527.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.—Battle of Vittoria, 1813.  
MONDAY, 23.—Leibnitz born, 1646.—Akenide died, 1770.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.—Nativity of St. John Baptist.—John Hampden died, 1643.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.—Quarter Sessions commence this week.  
THURSDAY, 26.—London Docks commenced, 1802.—George IV. died, 1830.  
FRIDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed for Forgery, 1777.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.  
SATURDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned at Westminster, 1838.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 28.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	4 15 4 40 5 5 5 29 5 54 6 19 6 44 7 8 7 35 8 3 8 32 9 8				

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Subscriber," Dungarvon.—King Alfred was buried near Winchester (Winton), then the metropolis of England.
- "S. M., a Constant Subscriber."—"A legal separation" can only be obtained by Act of Parliament, which is an expensive process.
- "Amicus," Haworth, is thanked for the suggestion of the illustration of "Secret Orders" in this country which, however, we cannot, at present, entertain.
- "B. C.," Birmingham.—By the statute the word "Game" includes neither wild-duck nor teal, but it imposes a penalty upon persons destroying the eggs of these birds, or knowingly having possession thereof.
- "J. T."—The success of hair restoratives varies in different individuals.
- "J. A. Z."—Declined.
- "W. J.," Plymouth, is thanked for the sketch, which, however, arrived too late.
- "Henriette" is recommended to submit the case to a solicitor.
- "C. C.," Glasgow.—St. John is pronounced Sin-John in the line quoted from Pope.
- "L. A. S.," Stoke.—The reversal of the tail of the comet, in our illustration last week, is explained by its being seen with the night telescope, which inverts the object.
- "H. T.," Glasgow.—We have not room for the engraving of the new church.
- "G. G.," Guernsey.—The Messrs. Child, Fleet-street, are the oldest bankers in London, being descendants of the first regular banker, Mr. Francis Child, goldsmith, who began business soon after the Restoration.
- "Ficus."—The costume named is not full evening dress.
- "Daphnis," Bromley.—"The Provoked Husband" is a comedy, not a farce; and the character of Tray Lumpkin is in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Either play may be had of any bookseller.
- "H. H. P."—We have not room for "Mr. Pyke's Case and the Inns of Court," or the "Remarks" thereon.
- "W. H.," New Hampton.—The illustrations of the Hampton Court tapestry are better adapted for a guide-book than for our journal.

"Les Deux Sœurs."—See "The Book of Shells," published by Parker, West Strand.

"J. B. H."—We are not aware of the Minister's intention as to the renewal of the Act for the Composition for Assessed Taxes.

"A Subscriber."—The information requested as to the flute music and the assessed tax acts, if given here, would subject us to advertisement duty: our correspondent should apply to a music-seller and a law publisher. The botanical notices, occasionally.

"R. S.," Haworth.—The weight of the new Great Tom of Lincoln is 12,090, of Great Tom of Oxford 17,000 lb.

"Scolicus," Glasgow, is thanked for the hint.

"Tam o' Shanter."—We do not intend to illustrate the picture model in question.

"G. R.," Merton, should complain to his newsmen. The production of a journal in question is a work of leisure compared with newspaper publication.

"A Friend to the Distressed."—Address the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

"A Countryman."—"The Kentish Fire" is a peculiar volley of applause, so named from having been given at large public meetings in Kent.

"J. B. O.," Walsall.—We have not space.

"A Subscriber," Northampton, may, probably, obtain the portrait of Messrs. Evans, Printers, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

"Hibernus," Dublin.—The crescent is stated to have been adopted by the Byzantines, as the emblem of their city, from the sudden appearance of the moon having one night saved them from the attack of Philip of Macedon.

"An Ardent Admirer," Enniscomorthy, is thanked for the offer of the sketches, but we cannot promise early insertion, in case of approval.

"W. E.," Messrs. Christie and Manson, Auctioneers, King-street, St. James's.

"R. W.," Workshop.—We have already engraved the Roche Abbey Festival.

"Alpha," Huddersfield.—There has not been any treaty between the two countries.

"B. B."—"The c" in "Isocetes" is pronounced soft.

"Juvenis Lector."—Perhaps.

"Honestus," and "A Subscriber from the First," are thanked for two communications on the origin of the Pope's tiara. They are too lengthy for insertion, but shall be forwarded to our correspondent at Dublin, if the latter will apprise us of his exact address.

"C. J. H.," a Scene Painter.—We have inquired into the matter, and believe that every one concerned in the work has been fairly treated.

"B. L. D.," Westminster.—The Gazetteer, published by Fullarton, Edinburgh.

"A Correspondent," Stony Stratford.—The nearest way from Euston-square to the Bank is by the New-road, City-road, Finsbury, and Moorgate-street.

"A Correspondent."—The President steam-ship was lost on her second return voyage.

"Legaleus," Ambleside.—The office for the sale of Parliamentary papers is 6, Great-turkey-street, Holborn.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—When the expression is too low for the subject it forms the bathos, or, as Martin Scriblerus terms it, "the Art of Sinking in Poetry." Thus, on a warrior:—

"And thou Dalhousie, the great god of war,  
Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar."

"H. W. B."—The suspension bridge across the Thames, at Hammersmith, was constructed in the year 1827.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Monday last was not the first occasion of the Times journal issuing a Double Supplement.

"S. S. M.," Goolie.—Her Majesty returned in the Royal Yacht.

"An Adventurer," Hull, may receive the precise information from an army agent.

"One Entitled to Bear Arms."—If a gentleman, entitled to bear arms, die, leaving a son, his heir, and a daughter, the lady is entitled, as our correspondent correctly supposes, "to carry her father's arms in a lozenge, and, in the event of her marriage, her husband impales her arms with his own," but, at her death, the usage of her arms ceases, and her children and descendants do not take them at all. Had she been an heiress (and in heraldry all ladies are heiresses who have no brothers, or whose brothers have died without issue) her arms would have been borne by her husband on an escutcheon of pretence, and inherited as a quartering by her children.

"Obsolete."—The escutcheon of pretence, with the ensigns of Brunswick, was borne in the Royal Arms for the Germanic Dominions of the Sovereign, but, since the separation of Hanover from this country, it has, of course, been discontinued. "The imperial crown, pp., thereon a lion statant guardant, or, imperially crowned also, pp., is the crest of the Sovereign of England."

"H. S." has addressed to us what he calls a "few hasty remarks" upon two or three subjects. They are, indeed, so very hasty, that he is quite in error upon all the points on which he touches. Great pains are taken to give all the really interesting news of the week, and we do not think that any weekly journal presents a more perfect record of news, foreign and domestic. As to the inquest to which "H. S." alludes, as it was adjourned expressly in order that further evidence should be obtained, it was quite useless to give a long report of that which had been given, as it did not throw any further light upon the matter. Some of the news is necessarily given in a brief form, when not of particular interest, in order that there may be space for a miscellaneous record of passing events.

"B. F." is correct; the position of Capella was erroneously given in our engraving of the comet last week.

"An Old Subscriber," Ireland.—The investment named is the safest.

"K. U.," Coventry.—Admission to Christ's Hospital can only be obtained by presentation, in the gift of Governors and a few other persons.

"W. P. S.," Abergavenny.—By order of any bookseller of newsmen.

"K. B. D.," Macclesfield, should apply to an accredited connoisseur in painting, or to a respectable picture dealer.

"A. B."—"A Key to Comingsby" is published.

Ineligible.—"Hurrah for the Briton;" "Love," by J. G.; "Lines," by P. A. B.

Chess is unavoidably omitted this week.

\* \* \* ERRATUM.—In the engraving on the 16th page of our journal of last week the positions are erroneously placed by the draughtsman on the off-side instead of the near side horses.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1845.

THE House of Commons has more trouble with Mr. Roebuck than with any score of its most unruly members put together. Endowed with singular powers of sarcasm, he has the misfortune to possess a temper that is by no means averse to the abundant use of it. It must be allowed that in its application he is most impartial; it is impossible to name any party, or section of party, or any one public leader or public man, from Sir Robert Peel down to Feargus O'Connor—from Lord John Russell among the Whigs, to Mr. Smythe in the ranks of the "Young England"—whom he has not held up to ridicule, or worse—bitter contempt. There are other members in the House, gifted with as much wit, as great a command of language, and as strong a tendency to run into satire when speaking of men and measures of which they disapprove; no one ever heard Mr. Charles Buller speak, for instance, who did not recognise in him a master of this mode of attack; a more happy talent for satire was never possessed by any man in the House; but there are two great distinctions between his mode of using the power and that adopted by Mr. Roebuck. In the first place, he is not indiscriminate in pouring it out against everybody; and, in the second, it is so evidently good natured, that anger is one of the last feelings awakened by it: the victim of his pleasantry may join in the laugh against himself, but to feel any bitterness at the attack is impossible. His weapon is keen, and he wields it skilfully, but with judgment also; Mr. Roebuck puts venom on the blade, and plunges it at everyone within his reach; the consequence is, he has created more personal animosity towards himself than any other member, and is at this moment, though distinguished by ability, one of the most thoroughly unpopular men in the House. Such scenes as that in which he figured on Monday evening have been so frequent, and have involved him at different times with so many men of such different parties and creeds, that it is impossible to come to any conclusion but this—that Mr. Roebuck is the victim of a deplorable temper, which prevents him from remaining at peace with any party, any men, or any individual, who happens to be prominent enough to engage public attention. Even his speeches on general political questions exhibit his disagreement with every body; it is impossible to say which he has denounced most severely at different times—the Church or Dissent, Catholics or Protestants; he abuses the Tories, but has no praise for the Whigs; Sir Robert Peel escapes as little as Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Inglis is as roughly handled as Mr. O'Connell. In politics he seems to have no preference for any party, but rather an antipathy to all; as to individuals he is quite as comprehensive in his aversions. With the editor of a Liberal journal he once, we be-

lieve, actually fought; the proprietor of a Conservative paper he recommended any one aggrieved by an article to horsewhip as the only remedy. He was challenged by Mr. Smythe, and made a "privilege" matter of it; he is again challenged by an Irish Repeal member, as opposite in opinions to Mr. Smythe as possible, and we have a "privilege" question again. We cannot think that all this arises from any peculiar pugnacity in men who differ so completely on all other subjects, directed specially against the member for Bath; we rather think the spirit of provocation is unfortunately violent in Mr. Roebuck; his hand, like that of Ishmael, being against every man, it is only too natural, as a consequence, to find the hand of every man against him. We are sorry to see him so often involved in these affairs. But we must also say we entirely approve of the practice of the House of Commons, on insisting, if appealed to, that there shall be no fighting between its members. Notwithstanding the many questions on which men who feel strongly, are strongly opposed—the disposition to resort to this barbarous practice to revenge offences received in debate, has greatly decreased of late years. No body of men ever assembled to debate a question in which more or less of passion and feeling was not excited; but we must say that, to the credit of the House of Commons, there exists a general desire to avoid giving personal offence, and if it is taken, a manly and generous explanation or apology removes all ill feeling. Mr. Roebuck is rather an exception; and the frequency with which he is involved in personal squabbles makes him unfortunately distinguished. In the present case, the House, on his appeal, could not do otherwise than extend its protection to him; but it should not have allowed him to give the provocation he did. In imputing "lowness of motives" to any body of members he decidedly transgressed the rules of debate. His escaping a call to "order" is only a proof that even a Speaker may sometimes nod. In granting him the shelter of "privilege," the House did not let him escape entirely without rebuke for his besetting sin—a bitterness of matter and manner towards everybody, which he has indulged so long, that amendment now is almost hopeless. We commend him for establishing the precedent of refusing a challenge, and heartily wish he did not so often provoke one. His indiscriminate invective, however smart and animated it may render a debate, is rapidly weakening his influence and lowering his position as a public man.

During the discussion on the above affair Mr. O'Connell entered the House, for the first time this Session. By an odd coincidence, Sir H. W. Barron was alluding, in connection with the question, to the case of the "honourable and learned member for Cork," when he appeared at the door. Every one present involuntarily applied a very familiar proverb to the incident, and a burst of laughter, mingled with slight cheering, ensued, which lasted for some moments, the laughter predominating. There was nothing approaching the reception he encountered in the same place during the State Trial last year. Mr. O'Connell took his usual seat, shaking hands with several members around him: he appeared to be in robust health. He spoke for a few minutes, during the evening, in opposition to the Irish Banking Act; but it is expected he will take a considerable part in the debate on the Irish Colleges Bill.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—The League held another of their meetings, on Wednesday night, in Covent-garden Theatre. It was by no means as well attended as usual. Shortly after seven o'clock, the leaders of the anti-corn-law movement, including Messrs. Cobden, Bright, M. Gibson, Villiers, Fox, &c., made their appearance on the stage, and were of course warmly greeted. The chair was taken by Mr. George Wilson, who commenced his speech by stating that the result of the Bazaar, which was recently held with the view of making up the £100,000 League Fund, was highly satisfactory. It was a truly national concern, for they had received contributions of various kinds from every part of the country. In money and the produce of sales, they had received from Cornwall, £136; from Northamptonshire, £141; from Wales, £163; from Nottinghamshire, £232; from Cheshire and Derbyshire, £172; from Gloucestershire, £240; from Staffordshire, £227; from fourteen agricultural counties, £252; from Sussex, £264; from Leicestershire, £192; from Northumberland and Durham, £323; from Warwickshire, £406; from Shropshire, £550; from London, £1959; from Scotland, £2084; from Yorkshire, £3891; from Manchester, £2208; from Lancashire, including Manchester, £6816; from a number of small stalls, £1724; received at the doors, £4815; making a total of £25,045 10s. 11d. There was also, he should observe, a quantity of contributions left unsold, which was greater than had ever yet been furnished for any similar purpose. It was a further source for congratulation, that a fund amounting to £116,687 13s. 4d. had been accumulated for the purposes of the League—a circumstance which, he said, exhibited an interest on the part of the people with regard to free-trade greater than had ever been exhibited in any other cause whatever. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. J. W. Fox then addressed the meeting upon the usual stale topics.

THE CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF AND DUMB.—The anniversary dinner of this Society, which has a very benevolent and praiseworthy object in view, was held at the Albion Tavern, on Tuesday. The chairman was J. S. Buckingham, Esq., who fulfilled his duties very efficiently. After the toast of "The Queen," which was received with due enthusiasm, the chairman, in proposing Prince Albert, paid a just tribute to the benevolence and general good qualities of his Royal Highness. He remarked upon his patronage of the fine arts, and of the happiness he enjoyed in his domestic circle. Mr. Buckingham's eloquent tribute to the Prince excited general sympathy, and the toast was given with all the honours. The chairman also proposed "The Charity," in a very affecting speech, which seemed to excite much sympathy. The evening passed off very pleasantly. One of the objects of this Society is to grant small annual pensions to those persons among the poor, who were either born deaf, or lost their hearing before the age of ten years, and who shall have attained the age of sixty years, or who shall have become so infirm as to be incapable of obtaining their livelihood by following their occupations. And another object is to encourage industrious and provident habits among deaf and dumb workmen, by conferring further advantages on those who shall contribute periodical sums in support of this Society, such as the right of priority in receiving pensions, and the benefit of some yearly allowance upon their contributions, should the income of the Society permit. It is a most lamentable fact, that many of the Deaf and Dumb, from their inability to provide for themselves, and the poverty of their friends, are compelled to seek refuge in workhouses, which their peculiar infirmities render it desirable they should avoid, and to which, in common with other intelligent persons, they themselves express the strongest repugnance.

SHERIFFS' FUND SOCIETY.—The first dinner of the Sheriffs' Fund Society was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, when upwards of 200 gentlemen assembled, presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The institution is a valuable one, and, therefore, deserving of public support. It would be impossible to recount all the claims made upon the Sheriffs, so numerous are they, and so varied in character. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal toasts were proposed and duly responded to, as was also "Prosperity to the Institution," and a list of subscriptions was read, in which was included, from the chairman, £20; Sheriff Hunter, 10 guineas; Mrs. Hunter, £5; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 50 guineas; Alderman Johnson, 5 guineas; Mrs. Alderman Johnson, 5 guineas.

FIRE IN CHEAPSIDE.—On Sunday morning, a fire took place on the premises No. 94, Cheapside, near the western corner of King-street. They were divided into three compartments, occupied by Mr. Franklin, boot-maker, and Mr. Piper, stay-maker, who tenanted the shop partitioned off, the upper part of the premises being occupied by Messrs. Ponten and O'Brien, linen-draper and hosiers. The fire appeared to have originated in the shop of Mr. Franklin, for when discovered the interior was entirely in flames, which, ere many minutes elapsed, ascended rapidly up the staircase, and fired every portion of the building. Several engines soon arrived, but before the fire could in any way be checked the back part of the premises were consumed, together with their contents, involving a sacrifice of upwards of £2000. Happily no lives were lost.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, in the week ending last Saturday, was 845. The weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 963, and of the last five springs 888. The number of births in the past week was 1203.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, has left London for Germany.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left London for the Continent on Monday, via Dover. The Princess Mary steamer conveyed the Royal party to Ostend.

WAVERLEY BALL.—A Waverley Ball, it is rumoured, will certainly take place the beginning of next month. The arrangements necessary for ensuring success to this anticipated brilliant reunion are not yet completed.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 31st ult., state that Andrew Anderson, the British sailor, convicted of the murder of a pilot, had been publicly flogged at Riga, and was to be transported to Siberia, with a convoy of malefactors about to depart for the mines of that country.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, arrived at Cowes early on Thursday afternoon, in the *Victoria and Albert* steam yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

The Royal party reached Gosport station, per rail, at 51 minutes past eleven, having performed the journey in two hours and sixteen minutes. From the Clarence Yard the Royal party were conveyed to the *Victoria and Albert* Royal steam yacht, which has been re-decorated since her Majesty was last on board, and presents a very chaste and elegant appearance.

When the Royal standard was displayed, indicating that her Majesty was afloat, the ships in the harbour (*Victory, Hibernia, Excellent, Siren, &c.*) saluted and manned their yachts; and as the yacht proceeded out of the harbour, she was saluted by the forts of the garrison. The parade and pier were crowded with spectators, who cheered her Majesty as she passed.

As the yacht proceeded on her course towards Spithead, the ships comprising the experimental squadron manned their yards, and fired a royal salute.

As the Royal yacht passed slowly between the lines, proceeding from east to west, the seamen on the yards, and the marines, who were drawn up in array on the decks of the *Albion* and *Superb*, which were the two easternmost ships, loudly cheered her Majesty and her Royal Consort, who were on deck at the time. Her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the enthusiastic greeting of the crews by repeatedly bowing.

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to review the fleet. If so, it will be the first naval review since the time the Allied Sovereigns were in England, and visited Portsmouth.

After passing through the fleet, the yacht proceeded on towards Cowes; and, it being nearly high water, her Majesty was enabled to land at Mede's Hole, where the Royal carriages were in waiting to convey her Majesty and the Royal party to Osborne House. The *Victoria and Albert*, after landing her Majesty, returned to Portsmouth Harbour.

**ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.**—Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the day was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. At an early hour the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses.

**THE DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.**—The annual *fête champêtre* for the increase of the funds of this institution took place on Thursday, in the grounds of the Countess de Zichy Ferraris, in the Regent's Park, the residence of the late Marquis of Hertford. The attractions to the *fête* were numerous, and a large assemblage of visitors were present. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards were in the grounds, and played some well-selected music. The grounds bore a very animated appearance, from the number of the company and the general gaiety of the scene.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

**FRANCE.**—In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the debate on the budget was resumed, the chapters under consideration being those having reference to Algeria. M. de Lasteyrie contended, that, if the system which had been adopted in that country were persevered in, it would soon require 100,000 men to occupy the Regency. Marshal Soult admitted that partial revolts had taken place there; but denied that anything had occurred which was likely to compromise the sovereignty of France in Algeria.

**ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS IN BRUSSELS.**—The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Ostend on Tuesday, and immediately proceeded, in the Royal carriage, to Lacken. The Duke and Duchess were to set out, on Wednesday morning, for Valenciennes; and the Duchess of Kent, who had also arrived, for Germany. It seems certain that Lord Aberdeen will accompany Queen Victoria, next month, to Brussels, Coburg, Weimar, Dresden, and Gotha.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—The steamer *Forth* has arrived from the West Indies, by which we have received papers from Demerara of the 19th, Antigua the 20th, Barbadoes the 21st, St. Lucia and Dominica the 22d, Jamaica and St. Kitt's the 23rd, and St. Vincent's the 24th ult. The weather in most of the colonies was seasonable, and propitious for the crops. In many of the Jamaica parishes the yield of sugar would in some instances be likely to exceed that of last year by treble or quadruple, and another such season will re-establish the prosperity of the planters. One parish, that of St. Mary's, was an exception, the weather there having been too wet. The *Forth* brings 87 passengers, the largest number, we believe, that ever came over. The progress made in the first railway in Jamaica, and the prospect of its being speedily followed by other similar undertakings, had begun to exact a more general interest than the question had hitherto done, and there seems no doubt but they will soon be aided by investments from the resident proprietary. The locomotive engines and carriages, with the other machinery for the railway, had arrived, and were about to be landed; and it is positively affirmed that the company will be able to open the line on the 1st of August.

## ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Tuesday morning an accident of a very alarming kind took place on the Great Western Railway, near the Langley station, about two miles and a half on the London side of Slough.

The express train left Paddington for Exeter at three quarters past nine o'clock—the whole distance (194 miles), since this fast train has been established, being performed in four hours and a half. The train consisted of the engine and tender, a luggage van, two second class, and two first class carriages. Upon the arrival of the train at a point of the railway called Dog-kennel bridge, the passengers experienced an extraordinary undulatory sort of motion, and shortly afterwards the gravel and dust between the lines of rails were thrown up in clouds into both the first and second-class carriages, to the great alarm and dismay of the passengers; and before more than a few seconds had elapsed, the two first-class and one of the second-class carriages were thrown with fearful violence off the line, down an embankment twelve or fifteen feet in depth, with a most alarming and dreadful crash. The screams of the passengers at this moment were most heart-rending. Indeed, it was imagined that scarcely one could have been preserved, so sudden, so fearful, and so dreadful was the lamentable catastrophe.

The first of the two second-class carriages was dragged completely across the four lines of rails, which, having become disconnected from the luggage van, was there left in that position, while the engine with its tender and van proceeded onwards.

The whole of the carriages were nearly filled with passengers, there being upwards of one hundred and thirty second-class and between fifty and sixty first-class passengers. The only carriage having but four wheels was the luggage van. The weights of the respective vehicles, exclusive of luggage and passengers, were as follow:—The engine, 16 tons; tender, 10 tons; luggage van, 3 tons 10 cwt.; second-class carriages, each 7 tons; and the first-class carriages, each 7 tons 10 cwt.

Within a quarter of an hour after the accident had occurred, intelligence of the unfortunate catastrophe reached Slough. Monsieur Dotesio, of the Royal Hotel, immediately had upwards of a dozen of his carriages put into requisition to convey medical and other aid to the sufferers, and in less than half an hour several professional men were on the spot. In a short space of time all were extricated from their perilous positions; and it is most gratifying to be able to state, that amongst the mass of human beings thus hurled over an embankment fifteen feet in depth, travelling at such extraordinary speed, not one life was sacrificed! The first of the two second-class carriages was completely across the lines of the rails; the other second-class carriage, and the hindmost first class carriage, were thrown upon their sides at the bottom of the embankment, while the other first-class carriage, which had turned twice over in the course of its descent, was lying upon its roof, with its wheels in the air, the passengers, thirty in number, more dead than alive with fright and alarm. The engine and tender still remained on the rails, while the luggage van, although off the line, continued attached to the tender, and in its upright position.

Amongst those who were in the carriages officially connected with the railway, were Mr. Brunel, the engineer-in-chief; Mr. Jones, in Mr. Brunel's establishment; and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the chief superintendent of the locomotive department, accompanied by Mrs. Clarke. All those parties providentially escaped with but trifling bruises. Messengers were dispatched up and down the line, to Drayton and Slough, to prevent the approach of any train. A special messenger was also sent to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, for an engine and carriages to be sent to the spot where the accident occurred, to convey the passengers from the disabled train. By this time the down train, which left Paddington at a quarter-past ten o'clock, had arrived at the Langley station; and about the same moment, the train which had been dispatched by Mr. Howell from Slough.

The passengers who had fortunately entirely or partially escaped injury, proceeded on their route to Bristol, &c., in the train sent from Slough, while several returned back to London in the train which had arrived from Paddington; the other passengers (as the train could not pass by the spot where the accident took place) having been shifted and forwarded to their several places of destination. Upwards of forty persons, who were more or less injured, were taken to the Royal Hotel, at the Slough station, where they received the most kind and humane attention from Mons. and Madame Dotesio.

Amongst those who were injured, and who were taken for medical aid to the Royal Hotel, were Sir Richard Vyvyan, severely cut about the forehead; Dr. Strong, of Rose Cottage, Hereford (accompanied by Mrs. Strong, two children, and nursemaid, who escaped with slight injuries), dislocated knee; the Rev. Collingwood Hughes, of Avishays House, near Chard, and the family governess, the latter of whom received severe internal injuries; Mr. Bristow, from Haverfordwest, dislocated shoulder; and Mr. Colin Robertson, late of Honiton, who was proceeding to Plymouth, as the newly-appointed manager of the National Provincial Bank of England at that port, severe contusion under the eye.

Mrs. Davy, of Honiton, lace-maker to the Queen, was amongst the pas-

sengers who providentially escaped unhurt. The carriage in which she was seated was turned over partially on its side, but leaving a sufficient space to enable her to creep out of the window, which was but slightly raised from the ground, on to the bank against which the side of the carriage rested.

Mr. and Mrs. Schouls, who were proceeding to Gloucester, are detained at Slough with their servants, with serious contusions. One young lady, from the violence of the concussion, was actually thrown from one carriage into another, and escaped with a few slight bruises. A lady had one of the small bones of her nose displaced. Captain Blagg, of Brentford, was unable to proceed on his journey, from a severe injury on the arm and leg. Mr. Miles, M.P., received a violent bruise on the shoulder; other persons were more or less injured.

The up line was opened for carriages by one o'clock on Wednesday, within about three hours after the unfortunate event occurred. The down line, the rails of which had to be newly laid down for a considerable distance, in consequence of the injuries they had sustained, was cleared and opened in time for the train, which left Paddington at five o'clock in the afternoon, to pass onwards to Bristol.

By dint of the extraordinary exertions of upwards of one hundred men, and a large number of horses, the second-class carriage, and the two first-class carriages, which were lying in the field of Mr. John Nash, and the second-class carriage, which rested on the declivity, were dragged up the embankment, fifteen feet in height, and "righted" upon the rails by one o'clock on Wednesday morning. The wheels of the luggage van, which was the first carriage which got off the rails, and which caused the whole of the mischief, underwent a minute examination. No defects, however, prior to the accident, were discovered.

To the extraordinary strength of both the first and second-class carriages, which, though very much damaged and shattered, stood the shock so as to enable the passengers to move freely in them, may be attributed the preservation of the lives of the numerous passengers, which were placed in the most imminent peril.

The galvanic telegraph between Slough and Paddington, which had been damaged, and rendered for the time utterly useless, by the wires and posts having been severed and broken, was repaired during the night, and by nine o'clock next morning it was again in full operation.

To give some idea of the extraordinary speed at which the express train was proceeding at the moment of the upset of the carriages, it may be mentioned that the preceding mile was "timed" by Mr. Bristow (of Haverfordwest), and it was gone over in only fifty-two seconds, being at the rate of between sixty-nine and seventy miles per hour.

Among the persons injured by the accident was Mr. William Chilver Boodle, of No. 33, Connaught-square; he sustained severe contusions about the neck and shoulders, though no bones are broken, and now lies at his house in a very helpless state. Hopes are entertained, however, that no serious results will ensue from the injuries received.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Mr. Ambrose Humphrys, Deputy Chairman of the Great Western Railway, died suddenly, at his residence, on Saturday last. He had attended, during the day, to his usual business, and had proposed an early dinner, with the intention of getting to the Opera, with his daughter, in good time. When at dinner he complained of illness, and retired to the sofa in the dining-room, and was a corpse in a few minutes. So sudden was his demise, that the family present thought it a fainting fit only. Drs. Wilson, Leicester, and Heavyside, were immediately called in, and they pronounced him dead.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.**—On Friday evening week a fatal accident occurred at the Shipton station of the Great North of England Railway. It appears that a labouring man named Gibson, residing at Topcliffe-hall, had been visiting two daughters at Beningbrough-hall, where they were in service. In returning home, he was accompanied by one of them to the above station, for the purpose of taking the five o'clock mail train, and whilst there Gibson walked several times along and across the rails. Soon afterwards the train in question arrived, and the daughter was then the painful observer of her father's death, the engine knocking him down, and killing him on the spot.

**SUSPECTED PARRICIDE AT CARLISLE.**—The *Carlisle Journal* states that Mr. John Graham, an opulent turner, residing at Kirk Andrew, has been taken into custody on a charge of poisoning his wife and his father. The bodies have been exhumed, and the circumstances attending the death of each case are at present under investigation before the Coroner.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT DONCASTER.**—On Sunday last nine young men got into a "float," and crossed the river Dun, for the purpose of walking about the fields. Here they continued for some time, and again got into the "float," for the purpose of returning home. When about half way across, one of the party, in a joking manner, gave his brother a slight push, the effect of which was to swamp the float, when the whole were precipitated into the water. Assistance was promptly rendered by those on shore, but, notwithstanding, three of the young men sank, and it was some time before they could be got out. Every means were taken to recover animation, but without effect.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—On Wednesday morning about 12 o'clock, the inhabitants of Nottingham-street, Bethnal-green, were alarmed by the screams of a female, and in a few seconds a woman rushed out of No. 5, deluged in blood, from a frightful wound in the throat, inflicted by her husband, with a shoemaker's knife. She was immediately taken to the surgery of Dr. Moore, and the wound dressed by his assistant. During the interval, the man, whose name is Warren, cut his own throat in so severe a manner that he was supposed to be dead; but, on examining him at the London Hospital, to which he was immediately taken, life was not found to be extinct. He now lies there in a hopeless state. Jealousy of his wife, who is 20 years of age, is stated to be the cause, and from all that can be ascertained, without any foundation.

**A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND, AT DURHAM.**—Mr. Louis Henry Goulé, Superintendent of the County Police, has been lodged in a very grievous manner, Mr. Walter Scruton, a solicitor, and Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county. Whilst in prison Goulé attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife; fortunately, however, the wound was immediately sewed up, and he is now recovering. The alleged reason for the act is, that Mr. Scruton had been in the habit of visiting Mr. Goulé's wife during his absence from home, and it had been currently rumoured that Goulé actually caught Mr. Scruton in the house under suspicious circumstances; but there does not appear any ground for believing this to have been the case. The fatal occurrence took place on Tuesday week, and Mrs. Goulé died last Monday. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the prisoner Goulé.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Os-ke-au-mai, the wife of Little Wolf, one of the Ioway Indians, died last week in Paris, of an affection of the lungs, brought on by grief for the death of her young child in London. Her husband was unremitting in his endeavours to console her and restore her to the love of life, but she constantly replied—"No! no! My four children recall me, I see them by the side of the Great Spirit. They stretch out their arms to me, and are astonished that I do not join them."

The Austrian papers announce that a merchant of Venice has obtained permission to construct a railway from Verona to Bregenz, by way of Roerode, Trient, Bolzin, Meran, Landeck, and Feldkirch, to effect a close communication between the Austrian seaports. The plan is said to have been very favourably received at Vienna.

Athens papers of the 30th of May, give a very lamentable account of Greece, which is in a state of anarchy. The Rev. Henry D. Levees, the chaplain of the English Embassy at Athens, died on the 27th of April at Beyrout.

A St. Petersburg letter, of the 1st, informs us that several Polish emigrants have recently received an amnesty, with permission to return to Poland. It is added that the Emperor intends to follow up this system of clemency in all cases where it is practicable with safety.

"The Duke of Bordeaux, who is preparing for a journey to the East, will," says the *Presse*, "travel in the same manner as Count Demidoff. The apparent chief of the expedition is the Duke de Blacas, who has engaged a painter named Guillemin, who is to have to his own share one-half of all the sketches he makes, and is to receive at the end of the tour 8000 francs."

The romance of the Viscountess de St. Mars (Countess Dash) has not been of long duration. Scarcely had her marriage with Prince Stourdza been celebrated when it was broken. The head of the Greek Church assembled his Bishops and Council on May 9, and solemnly declared it to be null and void.

The *New Zurich Gazette* mentions a report that Dr. Steiger has accepted an offer made to him by the Government of Lucerne to spare his life, on condition of his exiling himself in Genoa or Alexandria, in Italy, there to remain under the surveillance of the police.

The comet, which was seen in Paris for the first time on the 5th inst., has been observed at Dusseldorf by M. Denzenberg, who estimates its dimensions differently from the account of the Paris astronomers. He calculates the length of the tail at 5 degrees. On the 9th the comet was in the constellation of Auriga. It was seen at Frankfurt on the 10th. At Havre it was first seen on the 11th, and the journals describe it as exceedingly brilliant, and in its greatest splendour from eleven o'clock till midnight, the tail in a horizontal position, and not equally bright throughout its whole length.

A letter from Frankfurt, dated June 12, says, Prince Metternich intends to visit his estate of Johannisberg about the end of July, and it is reported that while he resides there that distinguished statesman will be honoured with a visit from Queen Victoria.

Messrs. Foley, Marshall, and Bell, have been selected by the Commissioners of the Fine Arts in connexion with the new House of Parliament, to execute the statues of Hampden, Falkland, and Clarendon.

Sir M. A. Shee, in consequence of the state of his health, has resigned the office of President of the Royal Academy.

Constantinople letters of the 28th of May state, that "Sir Stratford Canning was still much displeased with the march of the Turkish Ministry but could hardly fail to bring them to reason."

Letters from Odessa of the 22nd ult., mention the receipt of news from Teflis, announcing that the expedition directed by Count Wronzoff in person against Chamil Bey had not been successful. After a warm engagement the Russian troops were compelled to retire, after sustaining a considerable loss. Chamil Bey had notified to all the Circassian Princes that he would treat as enemies those who did not take arms against Russia.

The *Gazette* of Carlsruhe states that the hereditary Grand Duke of Baden is quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he intends proceeding shortly to England, in order to take up his residence for a time in Hastings.

A singular and melancholy accident happened a few days ago at Aix. An inhabitant was coming out of his house, when his foot slipped, and he fell with such force that his tongue, having got between his upper and lower teeth, was completely severed at about half its length. His sufferings have been most agonising, and there is every reason to fear that he will be entirely deprived of the power of enunciation.

The East India and China Association have received a communication from the Government, stating that the Governor of Ceylon has been instructed, if he sees no objection to the measure, to direct the postmaster at Colombo to make up mails by way of Marseilles for transmission by the direct Calcutta line of packets.

A sturgeon, weighing 16½ pounds, was caught in the river Lea, near the Temple Mills, Hackney, on Wednesday. It is a singular fact that, during the past month, no fewer than four other fish of the same species have been caught near the same spot.

A letter from Alexandria, dated June 6, says that there is now no longer any talk of the railroad on the Suez desert, nor of the postal convention which Mr. Bourne was to have concluded with Mehemet Ali. That these two objects, so conducive to British interests, should not have been carried into effect, does not create surprise, when it is known that Artin Bey, the Viceroy's Prime Minister, is in the pay of the French Government, and is under French protection.

Letters from the Roman States of the 7th inst., announce that M. Rossi, the French Minister, had completely failed in his mission to the Pope. The Cardinal Legate of Bologna had lately visited the Milan and Venice Railroad, and returned quite pleased with what he had seen, and determined to exert his influence to obtain an embranchment from that line to Bologna.

By the returns kept by the authorities of the fire-brigade of the conflagrations that hourly occur in the metropolis, it appears that, during the year up to Wednesday evening, no fewer than 411 fires have happened in London and its suburbs.

## TO THE FORGET-ME-NOT GROWING ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

By Miss SHERIDAN CAREY,  
Author of "A Warning Cry." Vide "Times," Nov. 8, 1844.

Why bloom upon the honor'd grave  
Of these the unforgotten Brave—  
Why here thine azure blossoms wave,  
Appealing flow'r!

This is no humble burial-place,  
Dull refuge of a lowly race  
Who, dust and ashes, leave no trace  
That once they were:

No weary pilgrim tarries here;  
No hapless orphan shelters near;  
No wretch borne down by woes severe,  
Here rests in peace.

The stripling son, the veteran sire;  
The hand of steel, the brain of fire,  
The heart that throbb'd with patriot  
ire,—

Comingle here,—  
The Chivalry that rush'd to save  
Imperial Freedom from the grave,  
And sweeping on like wintry wave,  
Charg'd, smote, and fell.

Sweet flow'r! what breast to valour  
true,  
Thrills not at thought of WATERLOO,  
And yearly consecrate anew  
THE VICTOR-SLAIN.

Each daring deed, each gallant name,  
Carv'd on the adamant of Fame,  
An Empire's proud remembrance  
claim—

Nor vainly yet:  
In England's grey cathedral aisles  
The moonbeam sleeps, on marble  
piles,  
Meet records of the dauntless files  
That slumber here;

In England's old ancestral halls  
Deep, deep the shade of sadness falls  
When pining memory recalls  
Each perished trait.

Nor there alone I in many a cot,  
By love and joy and hope forgot,  
The widow'd matron marks her lot  
In mute despair:

Yet will a bright, a few'rish flush  
Swift to those furrow'd temples rush,  
And tears awhile forbear to gush  
From grief's chill fount:

As the deep thunder of the gun  
Bids her all hail! whose lion son  
Woo'd high emprise with WELLINGTON,  
In Glory's field.

And lo! as streams electric light  
Upon the ebon pall of night,  
A vision starts upon her sight,  
In pomp array'd:

Banner and plume athwart the sky,  
Flung to the breeze, majestic, fly,  
And serried Hosts sweep proudly by  
To clarian's peal:

And lo! as streams electric light  
Upon the ebon pall of night,  
A vision starts upon her sight,  
In pomp array'd:

Bloom not then simple flow'ret here—  
The Dead that press this mighty Bier,  
Earth's generations shall revere  
Till Time's no more!

Go—flourish o'er the fading clay  
Where none consoling tribute pay,  
There lilt thine head, and, pleading, say,  
FORGET-ME-NOT!

June 1845.

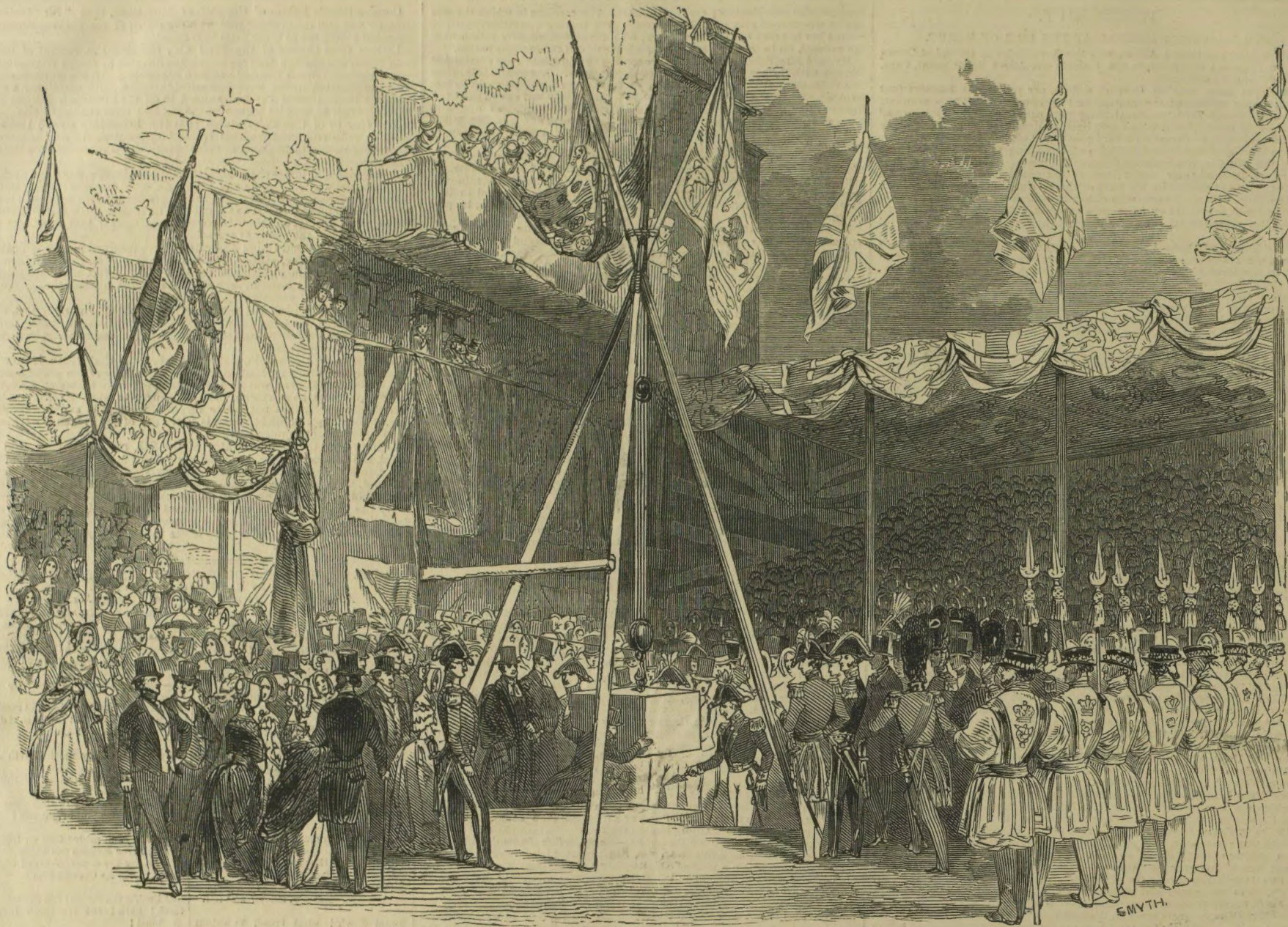
## LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BARRACKS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

On Saturday, was laid, with interesting ceremony, the foundation-stone of the Grand Waterloo Barracks, to be erected on the site of the Storehouse, or Small Armoury, destroyed by the great fire, in 1841. Soon after ten o'clock, the whole of the troops quartered in the garrison, consisting of her Majesty's regiment of Grenadier Guards, and a company of the Royal Artillery, were drawn out on the parade fronting the Deputy-Governor's house, headed by the splendid band of the Guards. Precisely at the hour appointed—viz., half-past eleven—his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Colonel Gurwood, arrived, and was received by a guard of honour. The Duke, who was attired in the uniform of the Chief Constable, or Governor of the Tower, on alighting from his barouche, mounted his horse and rode to Major Elrington's residence, the band striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes," the troops presenting arms. The model and the several drafts of the intended barracks were then laid before his Grace for inspection, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the whole.

A procession was then formed across the parade, having the troops on the right, to the foundation of the barracks, and which proceeded in the following order:—The chief warden, Mr. Lund, in advance, followed by the whole of the Tower Yeomen of the Guard on duty, in their coronation dresses, bearing halberts, walking two abreast; Serjeant Major Howe, the master gunner of the Tower. Then came the Government contractor, Mr. Harrison, bearing the plummet, and also the clerk of the works with the mallet. Mr. Stacey and Mr. Barratt, of the Ordnance department, carrying the coins to be deposited beneath the stone. Next followed the officers of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Sappers and Miners quartered in the fortress. Major Hall, the commander of the Royal Engineers, with the plans of the intended building, and the Clerk of the Board of Ordnance, Capt. Boldero, M.P., with the trowel. Officers of the Ordnance Department; officers of the garrison. Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, M.P., Master General of the Ordnance. Major Elrington, Col. Gurwood, the Chaplain of the Garrison, and a staff of officers as a guard of honour, bringing up the rear.

On arriving at the western gate, leading to the site, the appearance





THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE WATERLOO BARRACKS, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

around was exceedingly animating. Flags floated in all directions, and at the eastern extremity was erected a spacious gallery, decorated with colours of every nation, which was filled with a numerous circle of elegantly-dressed ladies. On the procession reaching the spot allotted for the foundation-stone, Captain Boldero handed the trowel to the Duke, who proceeded to lay the mortar. The Rev. H. Melvill, the Chaplain of the fortress, then offered up a most impressive prayer, at the conclusion

of which, a number of coins, in a bottle, were deposited beneath the stone, and the signal being given, it was lowered into its position. His Grace then finished the ceremony by striking the mallet several times on the top of the stone, amidst the cheers of the company, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The procession then retired in the order it had arrived, to the Deputy-Governor's house, where a *déjeuner* had been provided.

The stone bore the following inscription:—"The first stone of the Waterloo Barracks was laid by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., Constable of the Tower of London, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces, on the 14th of June, 1845." The barracks will be 288 feet in length, 61 in breadth, and 70 in height; and it is expected the work will occupy two years. The entire structure is shown in the second illustration.



THE WATERLOO BARRACKS.—FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DESIGN.





THE RECEPTION ROOM, AT THE TOWN HALL.



## REFERENCES.

- A to G Section Rooms  
 H Reception Room, Town Hall  
 I Evening Meetings, Senate House  
 K Models and Works of Art, Perse School  
 L Horticultural Fête, Downing Grounds  
 M Ordinaries, Red Lion
- 1 University Library  
 2 Fitzwilliam Museum  
 3 Pitt Press  
 4 Anatomical Schools  
 5 Trinity College  
 6 St. John's College  
 7 Magdalene College  
 8 Jesus College  
 9 Sidney College  
 10 Caius College  
 11 Trinity Hall  
 12 Clare Hall  
 13 King's College  
 14 Catharine Hall  
 15 Corpus Christi College  
 16 Queen's College  
 17 Pembroke College  
 18 Peterhouse  
 19 Downing College  
 20 Emmanuel College  
 21 Christ College  
 22 Philosophical Society  
 23 Pythagoras School  
 24 Addenbrooke's Hospital  
 25 St. Mary's Church  
 26 St. Michael's Church  
 27 St. Edward's Church  
 28 Trinity Church  
 29 All Saints' Church  
 30 Round Church  
 31 St. Clement's Church  
 32 St. Giles' Church  
 33 St. Peter's Church  
 34 Benet Church  
 35 St. Andrew's Church  
 36 Botolph Church  
 37 Little St. Mary's  
 38 Corn Exchange  
 39 Observatory Road  
 40 Post Office

PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE.

meteorological and magnetic observations, the importance of which, and especially as regarded terrestrial magnetism, induced the General Committee to invite several distinguished persons in these branches of science to visit the Cambridge Meeting, and report the result of their experience. The Report of the Committee then went on to the question as to whether or not Section E (Medical Science) should be very much modified, so as to include a more general range of subject.

Towards the evening, which turned out very fine, the arrival of company by the late coaches and other visitors, if not equal to general expectation, was far from being inconsiderable; and the ordinaries at the Hoop and the Lion Hotels, the former especially, were anything but thinly attended. The prices of beds and the usual meals at these and the various hotels throughout the town were very little, if any, above the ordinary prices, and these only as regards beds and dinners. The dinner and supper parties through out the various colleges were very numerous, and carried on according to the usually splendid scale of University hospitality. As might be expected, those portions of the creature comforts, called "the delicacies of the season," were at an increased price—peas for instance at from 4s. to 5s. a peck, and grapes at from 7s. to 8s. a pound. The chief attractions of the first day's proceedings, it must be confessed, were what Doctor O'Toole calls "the eating and the drinking," in which the Members of the Association consoled themselves for the unexpected dampness and dullness of the day.

In the evening, Professor Ansted, (of King's College, London,) gave a *Soirée* at Jesus College, which was very brilliantly attended.

## THURSDAY.

Every thing about the town and the colleges this morning were a cheerful and holiday air, the inauspicious state of the atmosphere on the previous day being succeeded by bright and glowing sunshine, without a threatening cloud to mar the promise of what June weather ought to be to give additional interest to the occasions.

The various sections, with the exception of that of Medicine, which seems already to have received its doom from the tendency of the General Committee's Report, held their sittings in the different

## SUMMER FASHIONS.

To what a sudden display of the lightest and airiest costumes has the fine weather at length given rise. The clear, transparent muslins and tulle, the delicate barèges, now in full vogue, form, perhaps, the most becoming of all costumes; they give a sort of shadowiness and uncertainty to the figures of the fair wearers, which, when accompanied by charms of face and grace of person, make them look as if they hardly belonged to this "nether world." It is our duty, however, to restrict ourselves to the details of the costumes, which, when combined, produce such graceful effects; and, however matter-of-fact and common place such minutiae may appear, we are well assured that they are not without interest to our fair readers. The materials most in vogue for the promenade costume are Smyrna muslins, embroidered tarlatanes, and gazes de soie; those more appropriate for the cold days, that even at this time of the year occasionally intervene, are Pompadours, shaded Pekins, and shot silks. The dresses of gazes de soie are usually in large shaded and striped patterns: these dresses, which are usually made with flounces, headed by quillings of ribbon, have a charming effect. The taffetas, with broad green stripes, separated by threads of violet, pink, and gold colour, have high and deserved vogue. They are frequently trimmed with large plaits of ribbon in pink, violet, and yellow satin, placed *en échelle* up the front of the dress, with bows of the same, shaded in these three colours. The poil de chevre (goat-hair tissue) is in high favour for promenade costume: this material is peculiarly graceful when made up *en redingote*, embroidered in round spots, and Brandebourgs with flounces. Those in *écru*, or castor grey, embroidered in silk either of the same colour or shaded, and with trimmings of grey and pink ribbon, are of the highest elegance. Grenadines, with horizontal stripes of lilac and white, are much in favour for the dinner dress; the skirts are generally trimmed with five rows of fringed ribbon shaded in white and lilac, placed at equal distances, the uppermost nearly reaching to the waist; the body tight, and trimmed in like manner with five rows of fringed ribbon; the sleeves long and tight, opening in the bend of the arm up to the elbow, and fastened at intervals by lilac

halls and lecture-rooms apportioned to them, commencing at eleven and ending at three in the afternoon. They were, in general, not very well attended, with the exception of the Senate House, which was the chief point of attraction, and where Professor Sedgewick, one of the most eloquent and popular lecturers of the day, held forth on the Geology of the Vicinity of Cambridge to a numerous auditory, a goodly portion of which, although not the majority, consisted of ladies, whose gay and brilliant appearance formed a pleasing contrast to—viewing the living scene from the galleries, whilst to those below they appeared to harmonize agreeably with—the sable academics by which they were surrounded.

The first general meeting of the Association took place in the evening, in the Senate House. On the platform, on either side of and behind the chair, were seated the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Everett (Minister of the United States), the Bishop of Norwich, Captain Sir James Ross, and many of the distinguished persons visiting Cambridge on the present interesting occasion.

The general body of the building was filled in every part with the Members of the Association and the ladies of their families. The latter being in full evening costume, gave a gay and brilliant appearance to the scene. At half-past eight o'clock the business of the meeting commenced, and some interesting speeches were made by the Dean of Ely (the President), Sir J. Herschell, Mr. Everett, and the Marquis of Northampton.

## FRIDAY.

The Sections were in general better attended this morning than on yesterday; but the greatest scene of attraction was the Floral Fête in the grounds of Downing College, where thousands, especially of the fair sex, assembled to get a glimpse of the great lions of the scientific world. The grounds were laid out in the usually graceful and varied style on such festive occasions. Pavilions were erected in all directions for the display of the flowers, which were of the rarest description, according to their various tribes and families—Cambridgeshire being famous for its horticulture; and, in the midst of the grounds, an excellent band of music was in attendance.

silk buttons, over half-sleeves of white tulle, trimmed at the wrist with lace. The most fashionable bonnets are those in lace or gimp lined with satin, or those in lace and ribbon. Nothing, however, can be prettier than a paille de riz bonnet, lined with pink silk shot with rabbit grey; the edge of the bonnet trimmed with two folds of crape, shaded in these two colours; a waving feather, shaded pink and grey, ornamenting the bonnet, which is trimmed with ribbon of these shades. Another style of bonnet in high favour is in jonquil silk, covered with tulle of the same colour, ornamented by a fringed feather, shaded jonquil and white. The form of bonnets which has prevailed with so little alteration for so long a time seems destined to undergo an important change. It is certain that bonnets are daily worn more rounded at the ears and raised from the head in front, and it seems highly probable that our *délicates* will finally return to the round Leghorn hat, surrounded by garlands of field flowers, which would certainly be a more picturesque coiffure than the present convenient, but certainly somewhat anomalous and ungainly, form of head-dress to which a lady in her out-of-door excursions is condemned.

Evening dresses continue to be made in the same materials; and the double skirts are still generally worn. A slight change is visible in the berthes, which, instead of being of lace, are now frequently made in the same material as the dress in a cardinal shape, edged by a quilling either of the same material, of Brussels net, or ribbon surrounded by lace.

THE FINE ARTS.—Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts, in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Colborne, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Wyse. At half-past four o'clock his Royal Highness and the Commissioners, attended by Mr. Eastlake, the secretary, went to inspect the collection of statues which are shortly to be exhibited in Westminster Hall.

## THE THEATRES.

The operatic performances at the two large houses have undergone no great change since last week. "The Enchantress" continues to draw at DRURY LANE—not indeed to any extraordinary degree, but still sufficient to prove Madame Anna Thillon's powers of attraction. The "off-nights," when "The Bohemian Girl,"—who, from her long career, must be beginning to verge on "The Bohemian Woman"—is performed, with some second rate ballet, are very badly attended; and for some weeks the house has been closed on Saturday evenings. The season, we presume, will terminate with Madame Thillon's engagement. We question whether it may be considered, on the whole, a successful one. A new ballet called "Natalie, ou La Laitière Suisse," was produced on Monday evening. It was not a very brilliant affair, but may amuse the half-price visitors.

At COVENT GARDEN, the very excellent performances of the Brussels Operatic Corps are beginning to be appreciated, but not to that extent which they really deserve. The greatest care, with a most praiseworthy and painstaking spirit is observable in every department, down to the apparently most unimportant detail. The precision and extreme attention of the orchestra calls for the highest commendation. "Les Diamans de la Couronne" and "Robert le Diable" have been the most important operas produced. Madame Laborde has played, respectively, *Catarina* in the first, and *Isabelle* in the second. Both were admirable performances; but she may consider the *Catarina* as the greater triumph of the two from having produced so very favourable an impression in a rôle which the public imagined Madame Thillon had made completely her own. Madame Julien is an *artiste* of equal excellence, although her voice is not in such good condition as that of the other *prima donna*. She delivered the well-known and beautiful airs, "Va dit elle" and "Quand je quittais la Normandie," with great feeling and eloquence of expression. And Madame Guichard, who first appeared in the "Châlet," is entitled to a first-rate position in *opéra comique*. We have already praised the male performers, but they deserve an extra word or two with regard to their acting, which is of no common order, and proves them all to have deeply studied their profession. M. Laborde, M. Quillevier, and M. Coudere would all make admirable actors, leaving their vocalisation out of the question. There was a dash and enthusiasm about M. Laborde's *Robert*, which we have looked for in vain in other representatives of the character, native or foreign. We can sincerely recommend the performances of this excellent *troupe* to the notice of our musical and theatrical readers.

## LYCEUM.

The very clever little children who came out in such bold opposition to the Danseuses Viennoises, and with such good effect, appeared in a new divertissement at this house on Monday evening, with the most triumphant success. It is called "Les Fées," and introduces the whole of the juvenile corps in a variety of novel and very effective tableaux; the concluding one, in which they build a species of fairy palace, being one of the prettiest combinations of dancing and mechanical ingenuity we ever witnessed. Four clever little boys have a *pas comique*, which they execute with remarkable precision and drollery; and some of these small people are so tiny—we may particularise a beautiful child who stands in front when they form the line—that their very appearance induces mirth, and almost tempts one to believe that, after all, the fairies are not those supernatural little Mrs. Harries which science and education have taught us to look upon them. The curtain fell amidst a tumult of approbation; and the "Danseuses Anglaises," with their intelligent teacher, Mr. Frampton, were loudly called for, when the cheering was renewed upon their appearance. Not the least pleasing part of their performance is the appearance of real enjoyment with which they evidently enter into the business of the various dances; no children at "Thread-my-needle" in their playground could look happier. We shall be mistaken if they do not prove a great source of entertainment to other little people home for the Midsummer vacation.

## ADELPHI.

Both authors and managers display indefatigable energy in providing amusement for the patrons of this favourite theatre, and unvarying good luck attends their productions. In noticing Mr. Charles Selby's very droll interlude, "The Irish Dragon," a week or two back, we spoke of him as the "safest" dramatic author we could point out in his particular line; and to back up our assertion we can now bring forward a new *apropos* farce, "Powder and Ball," from the prolific pen of the same ingenious playwright, acted for the first time on Monday, amidst the uproarious merriment of the audience from beginning to end. It is founded, as may be conceived, on her Majesty's late *Bal Costume*; and its fun, construction, and allusions are too local and appropriate to let it lie under the imputation of being "adapted from the French." We believe it to be thoroughly native. Mrs. Montgomerie Tibbs (Mrs. Frank Matthews), "an elderly Gisselle, deeply attached to the Mazourka and evening parties," has two daughters, *Celestia* and *Anastasia*. It is almost needless to quote the words of the bill and say they are pretty, when they are played by Miss Taylor and Miss Ellen Chaplin. In the absence of their papa, an eminent grocer, Mr. Montgomerie Tibbs (Mr. Lambert), they determine upon having a "Bal Poudré;" more especially as the young ladies have two admirers, *Captain Kidglove* (Mr. Selby) and *Lord Snolts* (Mr. Worrell). *Sally Knobs* (Miss Woolgar), own maid to the Misses Tibbs, and her sweetheart, *Jacob Gerkin* (Mr. Wright), determine to join the party in masks, and the confusion at the ball becomes tolerably well confounded, when Mr. Tibbs suddenly returns home. He is about to be very angry, when he finds that, during the ball, *Lord Snolts* and *Captain Kidglove* have proposed to his girls, upon which all is made right, and the piece concludes with "Sir Roger de Coverley." It will be seen from this sketch, that there was not much in the plot; but there was a rampant extravagance about the whole burlesque, that forced everybody to laugh, whatever mood they chanced to be in. How shall we describe Mr. Wright's costume? His wig was something between a gigantic pantaloons, and the urn on the top of the Monument, whilst his coat stuck out like nothing else but half an umbrella, turned upside down. Viewed from behind, he was a perambulating inverted convolulus. Miss Woolgar was equally effective; she sang, and danced, and played, all with the same spirit. This talented young actress is rapidly making her way to a high position in popular favour. Her versatility is of no ordinary character, and she will, if we are not mistaken, yet achieve greater successes than she has hitherto done. There is a good temper and quaint flow of spirits about her acting, which always carries the house with her. All the other parts were well played, more especially by Mrs. F. Matthews and Mr. Selby, whose costumes were *à ravir*. At the conclusion of the piece, after enacting "Sir Roger de Coverley" (during which inspiring dance the faces of the audience were not the least amusing subjects to watch), the applause was most uproarious; and Mr. Selby being loudly called for, appeared, and announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice.

## HAYMARKET.

A "dramatic sketch," in one act, called "The Old Soldier," was produced here on Wednesday evening—and, if its reception with the house be a criterion, with success; although in our own opinion it is remarkably dull. The author has evidently gone upon the models offered in Mr. Lemon's effective pieces of "Grandfather Whitehead" and "Old Parr;" but this sketch lacks the deep domestic interest of the first and the *prestige* of the second. The plot lies in a nutshell. *Master Michael Cramp* (Mr. Tibbury) having come to certain estates dishonourably, is about to compel his daughter *Helen* (Miss Telbin) to marry *Sir Lionel Ruffler* (Mr. Brindal), when *Adam Lethersole* (Mr. Farren), "the Old Soldier," brings forward certain papers which upset *Cramp's* claim to the estates; and *Patience* marries her own love, *Master Harry Bouvier* (Mr. Howe). There was little to notice in the acting except Mr. Farren's *Adam*; which was, of course, the part of the piece. It was an admirable performance. His endeavour to read the letter—going to the window of the hall for better light, and then complaining of his failing faculties—was most excellent, and heartily recognised by the house. Nobody else had much to do, but that little was done carefully; and the very capital manner in which the piece has been put upon the stage deserves all praise.

At the fall of the curtain, the applause was unqualified, and Mr. Farren was called before the curtain, when he announced the piece for repetition every evening. Mr. Jerrold's comedy commenced the programme of the evening's amusements, and Mr. Morton's very droll farce of "The King and I" concluded it. The house was very well attended.

## PRINCESS.

The lessee has taken advantage of the prevalent George-the-Second costume epidemic to put his *corps de ballet* into powdered wigs and court suits, in order that they may give an imitation of the most popular dances at her Majesty's State Ball last week. To Mr. Gilbert, Miss Ballin, and Mr. and Miss Marshall, is entrusted the task of leading the dancers, and very well they do it. A production of this kind bespeaks energy on the part of the management, and fully deserved the applause with which it was greeted. Mr. Edward Loder's opera is still in rehearsal; we believe nothing is as yet definitely settled with respect to the *prima donna*; but Mademoiselle Nau is now talked of.

## THE FRENCH PLAYS.

The St. JAMES'S THEATRE is decidedly the worst ventilated in London, and the present weather is more closely oppressive than any we ever recollect. It is, therefore, the greater compliment to the admirable acting of M. Achard that the audiences brave these inconveniences, and sit out the performances with evident satisfaction. The engagement of this incomparable artiste terminates with the present week, to the great regret, we should imagine, of all the *habitués* of the theatre. Our task of noticing the performances at this house has been almost wearying, as we before observed, from the uniformity of excellence submitted to our criticisms. A failure would have been most refreshing and acceptable, for all our panegyrics have been long exhausted.

It is to be regretted that the constant employment of our English actors and actresses has not allowed them to take a few lessons from the leading members of the French Company. Their finesse, intelligence, and perfect knowledge of the stage business might furnish many a good hint to our native performers. The superiority of the Italian, French, and Belgian Companies now in London, in their respective lines, over anything we can accomplish—and this is the truth—is the best proof of the absurdity of the silly cant against "patronising foreigners," that can be brought forward. We believe John Bull, with all his faults, to be sturdy national enough not to countenance an alien, so long as he is convinced that any one of his own compatriots could do the same thing equally well.

## THE COLOSSEUM.

An evening visit to this unique Temple of Art has realised all the anticipations we expressed at the period of the opening of the day exhibition. It is true that "soon as the evening shades prevail," the visitor loses the richly-light Conservatories, and the delightful fragrance of their exotics, and he must retrace his steps from the wonder-fraught relics of the antique world to the mystic regions of the



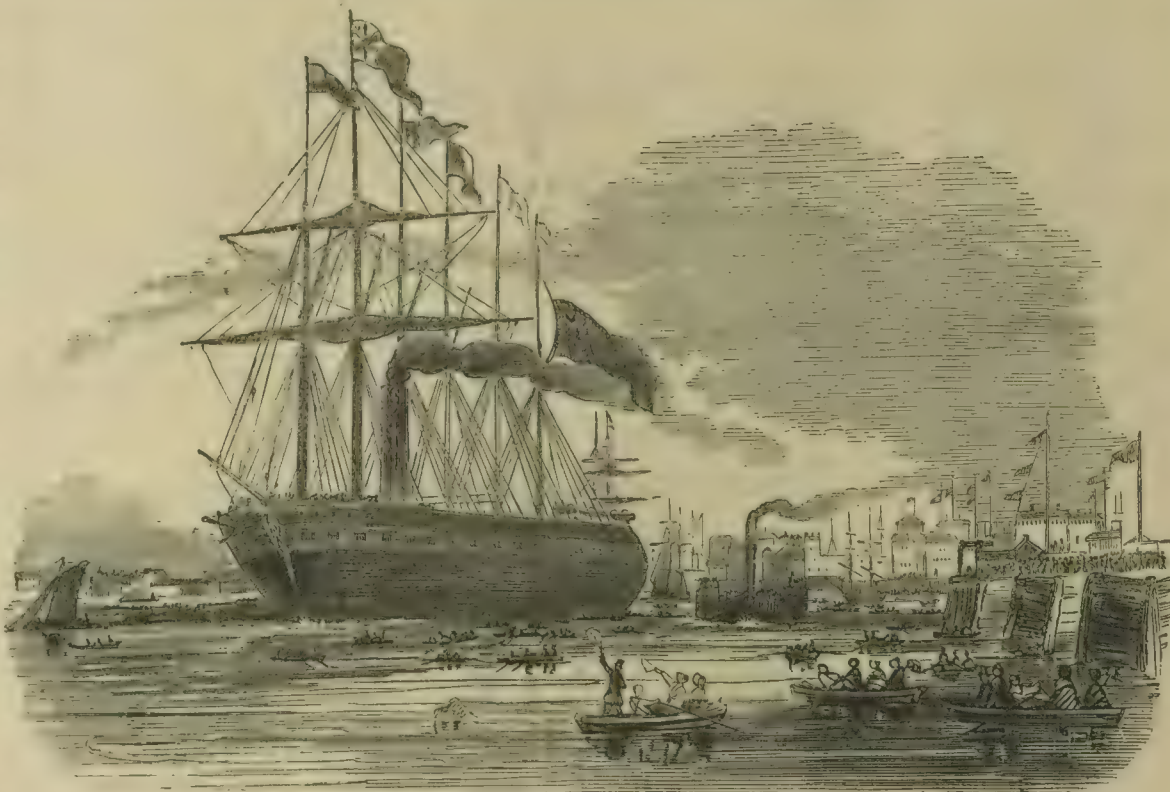




THE "GREAT BRITAIN"  
STEAM-SHIP.

Our illustration shows this leviathan steam-ship leaving Blackwall, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th inst. The hour named for her starting was three o'clock, but she did not cast off her moorings until full half-past four o'clock, when, a strong hawser from her starboard bow having been attached to the *Ariel*, Woolwich steam-boat, which had a large party on board, to accompany her as far as Sea Reach, she was towed clear of the huge mooring buoy, and then proceeded at a very steady pace in the middle of the stream down the river. On her several masts were hoisted the English white ensign, and the American, French, Belgian, and Russian colours; and as she slowly passed the Brunswick-pier, she was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude. On passing Woolwich, it seemed as if the whole population had turned out to behold her. The Dockyard was lined with the naval and military officers connected with that depot, whose cheers were loud, long, and continued, and which were as heartily returned by the passengers and crew. Near Erith the tide turned, and the expanse of water being larger, her rate was increased considerably, and she passed Gravesend shortly after seven o'clock, with a strong tide that would carry her well out to sea. Throughout her whole progress down the river she was hailed in the most gratifying manner; and the rapid speed of her screw propeller, unaccompanied by any apparent agitation of the water, notwithstanding her huge dimensions, rendered her progress peculiarly interesting. She had on board about eighty passengers for a trip round the coast. She will start from Liverpool, on the 26th of July, on her first trip across the Atlantic. She reached Cowes on Friday, left at nine next morning, and entered Plymouth Sound at eight p.m. In the passage, her average speed was about 11 miles an hour. From London to Plymouth she was 33 hours under steam. During the whole of her voyage the weather was more or less hazy. From Blackwall, she conveyed about 75 passengers to Cowes, where 40 landed. At that port she took on board 20, and took in all about 60 to Plymouth. Her expected arrival here had long been an object of great interest to the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall, and early in the forenoon the hills by the sea-side were studded with anxious spectators. Owing to the thickness of the weather, when first descried she was within the Mew-stone. The preconceived signal of ringing St. Andrew's Church bells induced the inhabitants of this great naval port to rush in crowds towards the shores of the Sound. The Hoe was densely covered, and the western Hoe, veen to the edges of its precipitous limestone quarries, was deeply fringed with persons of both sexes and all ages, who heartily cheered the iron wonder.

Outside the Breakwater she was boarded by Mr. W. Walker, the Queen's Harbour-master, who skilfully piloted her by the eastern channel into the Sound, through which she threaded her way among the numerous yachts, steam and



THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP, LEAVING BLACKWALL.



JOEL IL DIAVOLO'S DESCENT WITH FIREWORKS, AT VAUXHALL.

sailing vessels, gigs, shore-boats, &c., attracted there by her arrival. Passing to the northward of Drake's Island, she entered Firestone Bay, and in about six minutes turned completely round, through Barnpool, and afterwards majestically entered Millbay.

The expectations of nautical men at Plymouth have been fully realised on seeing this extraordinary ship. When first observed, stem on, she did not appear so formidable, but, when presenting her broadside to view, all expressed their surprise at the symmetrical appearance of the great reality. The manner in which she answered her helm was a peculiar cause for admiration.

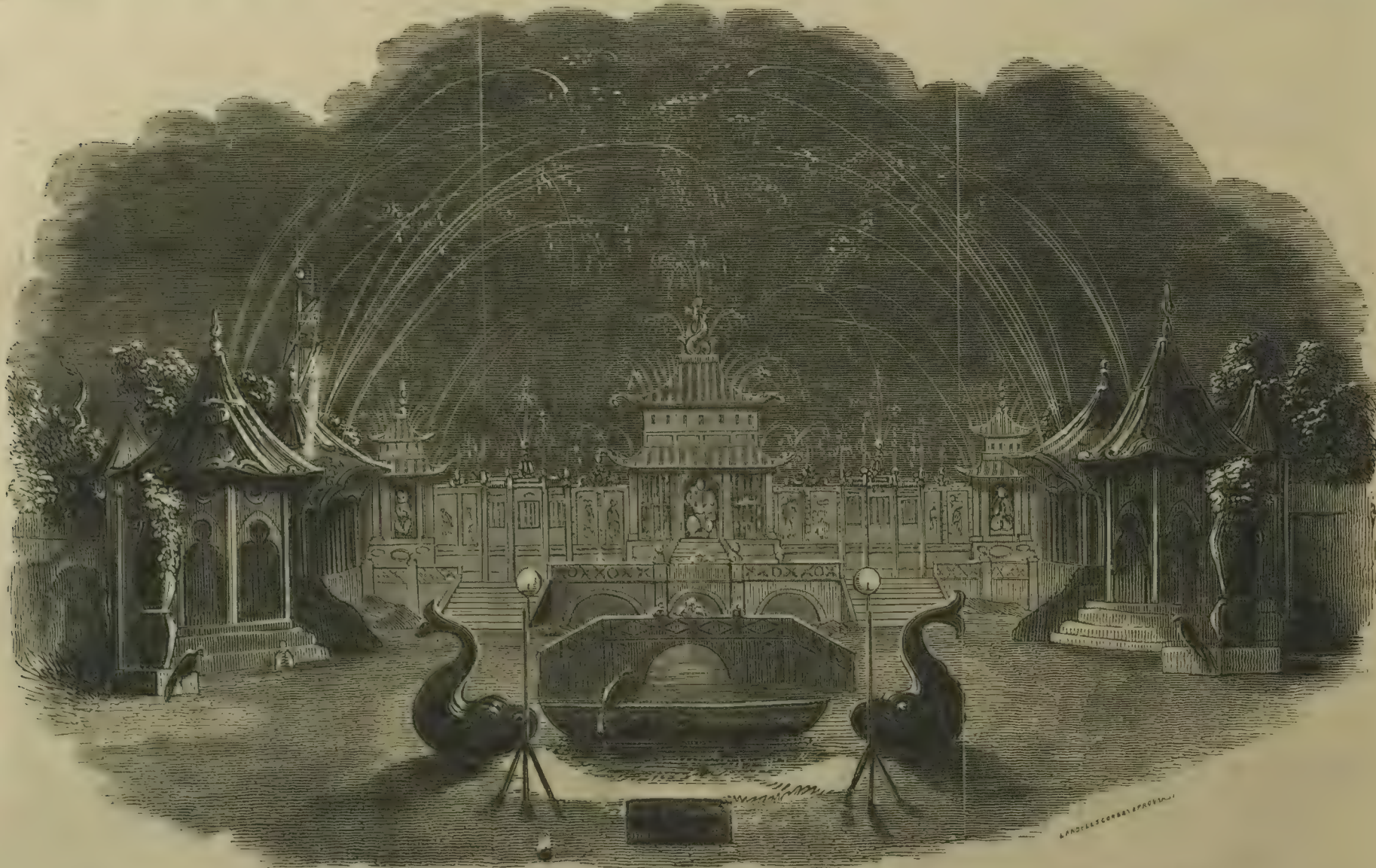
**COSTUME BALL.**—A well-arranged *Ba Costume* was given at the Princess' Concert Room, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Weippert, who, with his band, appeared in the powdered wigs worn at her Majesty's late party. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued with spirit until half-past three, concluding with Sir Roger de Coverley. The utmost propriety distinguished the meeting; and some of the dresses were very elegant. Mr. Corrie, the M. C. deserved the thanks of the company for his courtesy and attention to every one; and a feature in the arrangements of the evening, worthy of notice, was the extremely moderate price of the refreshments. All the visitors appeared most respectable—at least there was nothing in their outward demeanour to indicate to the contrary: and a very pleasant evening was the result.

## VAUXHALL.

M. Musard held the first of his intended series of Masquerades at these gardens on Monday evening, when the extreme beauty of the evening drew together a very fair concourse of visitors; and if the entertainment was not altogether so brilliant as might have been anticipated, the fault certainly was with the guests, and not in the arrangements, which were first-rate. With very few exceptions, low, unmeaning riot, and, we had almost said, brutal coarseness were the most prominent characteristics of the maskers. There were some excellent bands of music, who played all the most favourite quadrilles and polkas; but, as soon as a dance was formed, a gang of blackguards, as recruiting soldiers, or butchers, or dustmen, or something equally *canaille*, rushed along the walks, shouting, screaming, and yelling as they broke through the figures annoying every body in their way. In spite of the regulations, the ball-room was a cloud of tobacco-smoke, puffed continually in the faces of the company by the dreary "gents" who thronged it; and the attempts of a few wretched supernumeraries from the different theatres to be funny had a most dispiriting effect.

Apart from this scene of unmitigated vulgarity, Vauxhall is deserving of patronage. All pains have been taken to perfect the accommodation of the visitors, and the routine of amusements is attractive and liberal; in fact the dying glories of this favourite place of resort have been completely revived. But a masquerade must always prove a failure except some stringent regulations are introduced, with proper people to enforce them, in order that those who go to enjoy themselves may be protected from the low annoyances and senseless uproar of the vulgar mob, who, somehow or another, contrive to obtain admission.

Our artist has sketched two of the novel attractions of Vauxhall,—the Terrific Descent of Joel Il Diavolo on a Single Wire in the midst of Fireworks, and a picture model of the magnificent Buddha Temple of Honan of the Three Golden Isles, constructed by Messrs. Adams. In this Temple is celebrated the Buddha Feast of the New Year, on the First Day of the First Moon. The Temple itself is a superb structure; but our artist has represented it enveloped with its Vauxhall characteristics—splendid fireworks.



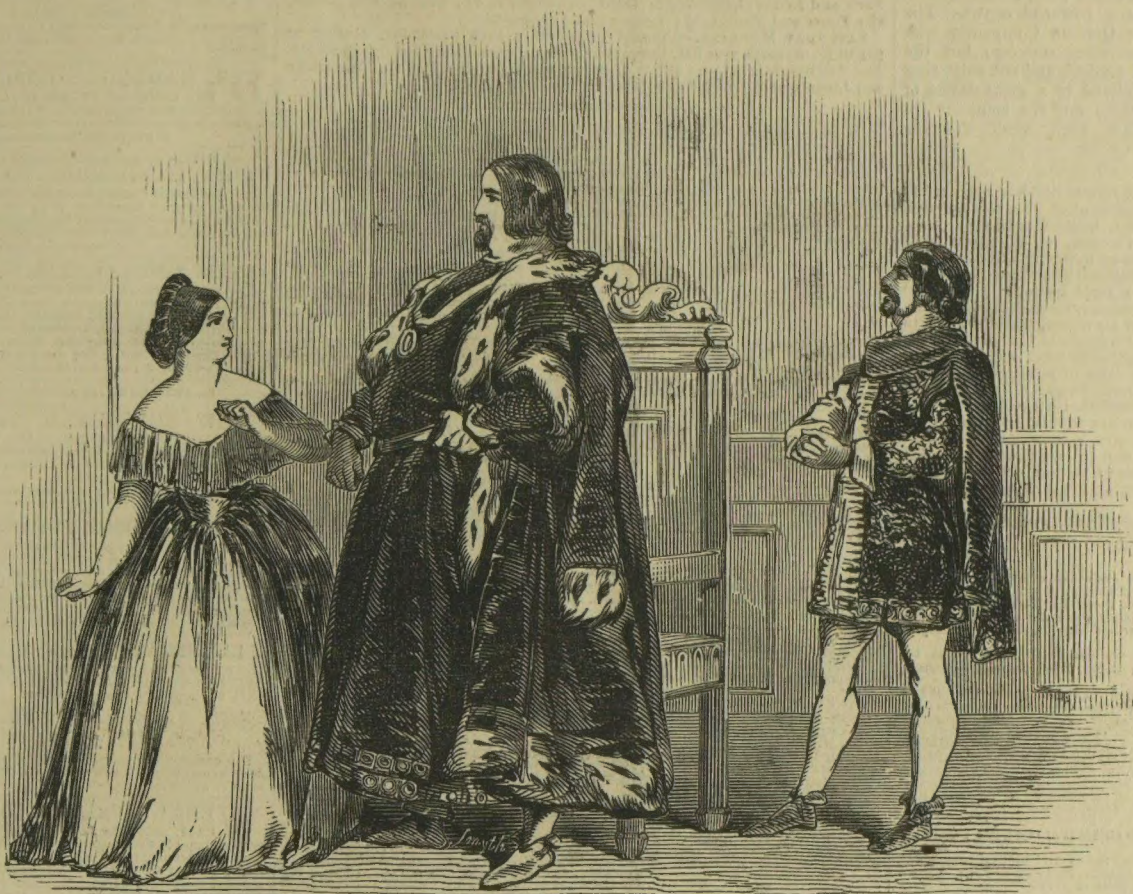
FIREWORK TEMPLE AT VAUXHALL.



## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The performance of the "Sonnambula" on Tuesday affords us another opportunity of paying our homage to the charming songstress, Castellan. The exquisite truthfulness of her impersonation of *Amina*—her strong feeling of the music, which seems, at times, to be almost too much for her strength—and the effect of her sweet, clear, and bell-like tones, renders this part one of the most delightful of her repertoire. It is to this order of characters that Madame Castellan is peculiarly fitted. It is but seldom one has an opportunity of seeing *Lucia*, *Amina*, *Zerlina*, enacted by singers who combine all the qualities of person and manner necessary to produce stage illusion, to such delightful freshness of voice and of style and such true musical feeling. On the other hand, it is also rare to find an *artiste* so well adapted by her striking person, her tragic power, and volume of voice, for such parts as *Semiramide*, *Norma*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*, as La Grisi. Another will shortly make up the trio of *prime donne*; one who combines the lighter and more delicate resources of the art, the power of vocalisation, and intricate *fioritura* of the French school, to the depth of expression and dramatic feeling of a higher order of lyrical art. Such is, if report speaks true, Madame Rossi Caccia, who will ere long appear on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre, having lately left Lisbon, where she produced the greatest sensation.

We were rejoiced to hear Signor Mario singing on Tuesday with more than his wonted energy and animation. He had need to bestir himself in preparation for the performance of *Otello*; it is a most arduous part in every respect; but last year, when he first undertook it, Signor Mario proved himself to be its equal, and in one respect, at least,



GRISI.

LABLACHE.

MORIANI.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF *LUCREZIA BORGIA*, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

to be superior to his predecessors; he gives to his impersonation more of that youthfulness and freshness of feeling, which is one of the most important, and yet most often neglected, characteristics of the jealous Moor.

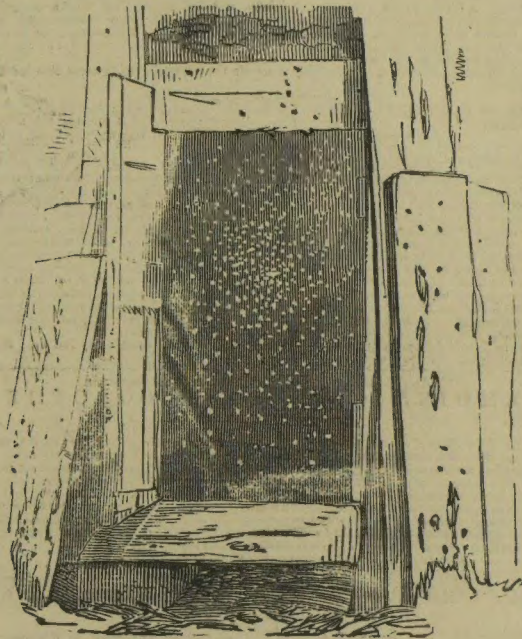
Warm were the greetings which hailed the re-appearance of the little Viennoises on Tuesday night. These charming children offer so fresh and pleasant a contrast to the artificial, and often insipid, routine of amusements of the pleasure-seekers of our metropolis, that were not their combination and groupings often worthy the attention of the painter, they would still possess great attraction. Singularly do they throw into relief the inherent affectation of the second-rate *ballerina*, and the apparently irremediable awkwardness of a *corps-de-ballet*.

Let us hope, that the persevering management of her Majesty's Theatre may perfect that improvement which is already begun, that nothing may remain to clash with the poetic feeling of the ballets performed on these boards, on which La Taglioni herself will appear ere long, in combination with her sisters in art, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn. Apropos of Cerito, we are happy to say that the accident which so much alarmed the audience on Saturday night, was attended by no more serious consequences than some severe bruises.

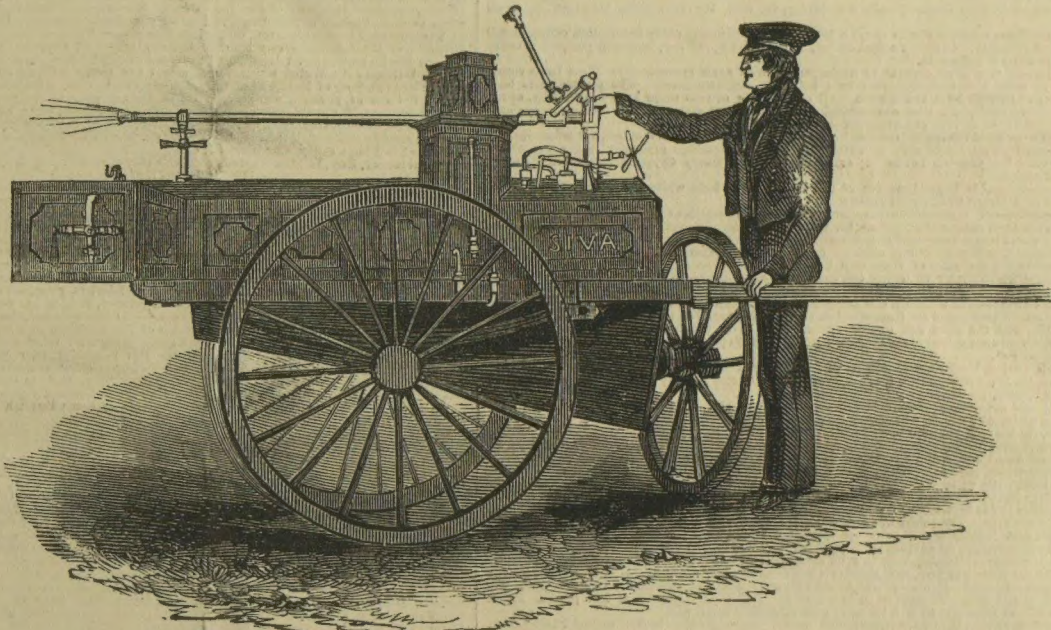
The Illustration shows one of the finest scenes from "*Lucrezia Borgia*," repeated with undimmed effect on Saturday evening. Upon the transcendent merits of the entire performance we commented at some length in our journal of last week.

## THE ELECTRIC GUN.

Some very interesting experiments have, during the past week



THE TARGET.



THE ELECTRIC GUN, "SIVA."

been exhibited in Westminster with an electric gun, the invention of Mr. Benningfield, who has lately arrived in London from Jersey, where the gun was constructed. The gun, a barrel for discharging bullets or balls five-eighths of an inch in diameter, is placed over the body of the machine by which the propelling power is generated, and the whole runs upon a carriage with a pair of wheels, weighing altogether half-a-ton, and calculated to be drawn by one horse at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour; when in position, a third wheel is attached, by which it traverses with ease and steadiness. The engineer is enabled to take a true aim, the barrel having a sight similar to a rifle. The barrel is supplied with balls by two chambers, one fixed and the other moveable. This last may be made large enough to contain an immense number of balls. It is calculated that 1000 balls or more can be discharged a minute, the volleys being shot off in almost continuous or constant succession, the stationary chamber supplying the barrel.

The experiments fully carried out all that the inventor professed to do. The bullets were driven through a thick plank, and afterwards completely flattened on an iron target. Those directed against the target, without the intervention of the planking, were literally beaten to atoms, and in a manner plastered upon boards placed on the sides of the target, which received the fragments as they flew off at angles from the iron. The force far exceeded what can be done by any military engine of equal calibre, in which gunpowder is employed as the propelling power. A three-inch board, at twenty yards distance, was completely shattered through with the bullets, as if the centrebit and drill of a carpenter had been employed; and the rapidity and precision of



ARNOLD.

TELL.

FURST.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "*GUILLAUME TELL*," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

aim were extraordinary. For clearing a breach, or sweeping a fosse such an engine must be most tremendously destructive. The cost of keeping this gun in repair, and for using it, is very much beneath the cost which must be employed to bring into operation any other equally efficacious mode of discharging thousands of balls.

The invention is not secured by patent, and, therefore, the inventor did not communicate the secret of the construction of his instrument, or the nature of the power employed. It may be said, however, that the propelling power is produced, not by steam, but by the application of gases exploded by galvanic electricity.

We are assured by the inventor that the Gun is not easily disarranged, or put out of working order; and that musket balls are not likely to derange it, except in large volleys.

The inventor is the person who proposed, a few days after the Warner experiment at Brighton, to perform a similar one in the Bay of St. Aubin's, Jersey, for £100.

The Gun was exhibited on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, for six hours each day, to the entire satisfaction of many distinguished persons; upon which occasions it was shown that the balls could be discharged with diminished or increased force, at the will of the engineer—one ball shattering, and the next barely reaching, the target.

## THE OPERATIC COMPANY OF BRUSSELS, AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The scene of our Illustration is from Rossini's "*Guillaume Tell*," one of the most popular performances of the foreign company at Covent-Garden Theatre; Arnold being sustained by M. Laborde, a tenor, with a very good even voice,

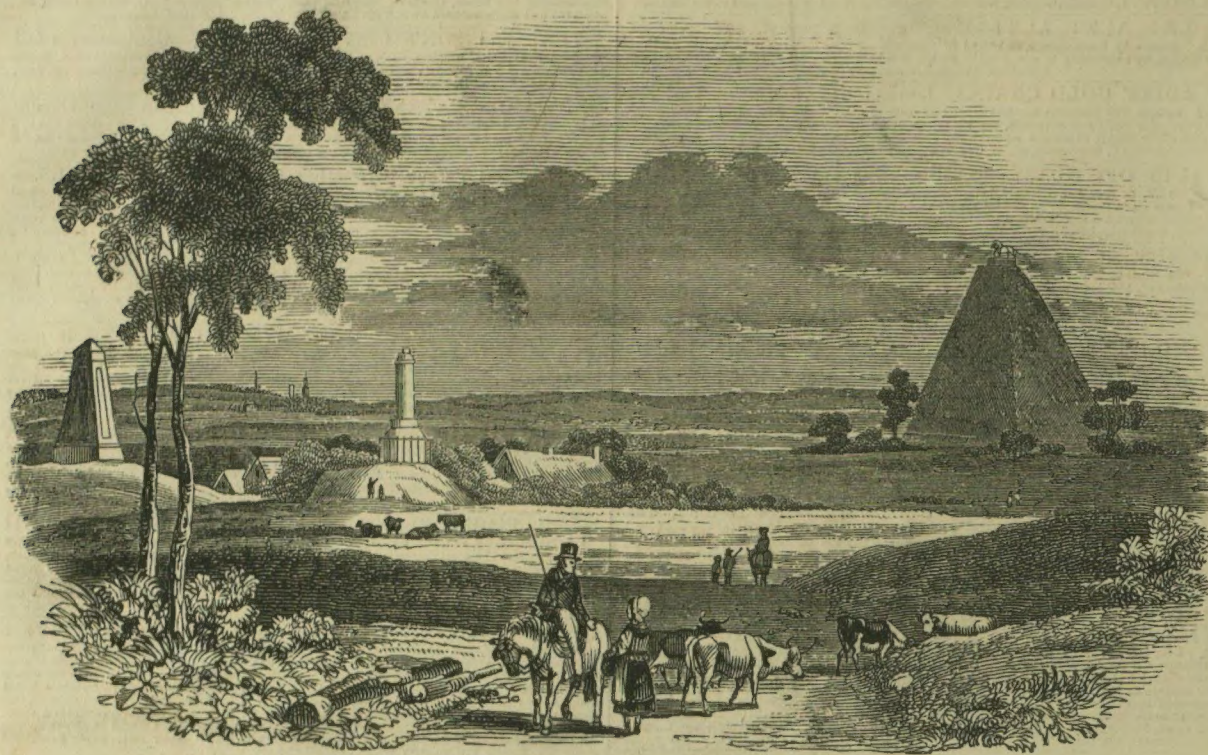












THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

## THE DAY OF WATERLOO.

"THE FIGHT AND THE FEAST OF VICTORY."

JUNE 18.

Waterloo is a substantial and considerable village of clean, good, and respectable houses. St. Jean is two miles beyond, and close to the celebrated field. It is fanciful to say that the Field of Waterloo seems marked out as the scene of a great action. It is very far from a strong position, though no doubt the best the country afforded. A gently rising ground, not steep enough in any part to prevent a rush of infantry at double quick time, except in the dell on the left of the road, near La Haie Sainte; and along the crest of the hill a scrubby hedge and low bank, fencing a narrow country road. This was all! excepting La Haie Sainte and immortal Hougomont! That a general should have calmly and confidently waited on such a spot to receive the attack of a superior army, commanded by the conqueror of Europe, the great master and regenerator of modern warfare, amazingly out-numbering him in cavalry—for which arm the ground was most favourable—and with 90 guns more than his own! That he should have done this, is, perhaps, the greatest compliment that has ever yet been paid to any army.—Recent Tourist (Hot Water Cure).

Another Banquet! Thirty years of Peace  
Have shed their halo round our feasts of War;  
We quaff unto the Sickle, not the Sword—  
And Wine is poured for Blood! The heart is drunk  
No more with Victory—and the better light  
Of Brotherhood is sheening all the fields  
Where Glory drove her car

Even on this day  
There's not a corn-ear yellowing in the Sun  
—That spreads its summer lustre on the plains  
Where Death once gleaned his harvest,—that shall start  
To the old battle's echo!

Not a voice

From the far vineyards and tree-bosom'd farms,  
That cleaves unto its Past of blood and fire!

Not in the sweet dreams of the Maiden's love,  
Or still contentment of the Peasant's thought,  
Stirs the fear-presence of the perish'd War!

With them,—and by the soil on which it grew—  
The Earth that 'neath its desolation groaned—  
The Sky that saw its crimson tinge the cloud—  
The storm that swept that mighty Park of Battle,  
And winged its triumph-thunders round the world  
Is as a vanished terror—smoothed away  
With its dark tracery, from the human heart,  
By thirty smiling years of peaceful love!

So Waterloo is silent in the sun  
Its fields have scarce a memory! but there be  
Some deep-stirred haunts of Earth—some well-marked spots,  
Into whose heart the very word is graven  
With axe of diamond and with sword of fire!

Europe hath murmured blessings to that name  
Which Peace hath sanctified; and as each year  
Brings round the day which saw its glory dawn,  
May murmur blessings still; nay, all the world  
May see it flash across its memory,  
One of the meteor-marvels of its life!

But for the earth-spots which its spirit haunts,  
—Steeped in its gloom or starr'd with its renown

This day hath pageantry of double guise,  
And wakes a grave or crowns a festival!  
In France—deep shrouded within its Gallic heart—  
Under a splendid Hospital of War,  
Temple of warriors' tombs!—swathed in the pomp  
And gorgeousness of a proud land's last homage!  
Within a palace vault!—in mouldering state—  
Lie the bleached bones of her dead Emperor!  
The June sun of to-day has darted light  
Electric through the regions of the dead;  
And all Napoleon's earth-quaked spirit there  
Is gazing on flame lettered Waterloo!  
There is a roaring tempest in that tomb!  
The blood is as a river on its floor!  
Its marble heart is filled with fame and rage—  
Hoarsest thunder booms—and clashed swords blend with shrieks—  
And as the vision swells its terrible strife,  
The grave seems shattered by that burst of "Charge!"  
Till there,—amid the ruins of his war—  
The madden'd Conqueror—conquered—shouts to die!

'Tis vain! the thought escaped his soul on earth,  
And now it finds its palsy in the tomb!

His spirit may not die, but it lives back  
Into its own survivance—to the time  
When the chain'd Exile wore away a life  
In sad inglorious fretfulness of heart,  
Weaving a crust of canker for his soul,  
Until the lonely Island where he stood  
Felt the calm death wind winging to her shores,  
And, in her pity, grew the willow-mourner  
That wept so long above Napoleon's clay!

So in that Isle, which was the grave of Glory,  
And in that pomp-embazoned vault of France,  
Are two dark grieving places of the Earth,  
That cannot bear the light of "Waterloo!"

The third mark'd spot is our immortal England,  
Whose heart,—thrill'd wildly with a nation's joy—  
Leaps to the proud memorials of her fame,  
And in the lap of Peace enshrines the war  
That gave it wings and welcome!

Well, she warms

Her lusty spirit in this Sun of June,  
That in the dazzle of its glory bathes  
The names of Wellington and Waterloo!

Now to her People and her Palaces  
Loud she proclaims the cry of Festival!

Lo! where the first most honor'd feast is spread—  
The Feast of Warriors!

In their Chieftain's home  
The Heroes of his battle pledge the cup  
That sparkles in the blaze of Victory!—  
Here the brave living drink the "honoured dead,"  
In the deep fervour of their memory-love!  
Or rising all, stirred with the soldier's glow,  
Enthusiastic still—as when they heard,  
"Up guards and at 'em," echoing thro' the ranks  
The kindling thunder of their leader's voice—  
Shout to that leader's "Health," and make the hall  
Quake its vast frame of rich magnificence,  
As tho' the thrill of all those human hearts  
Had moved it with its electricity!

It is a banquet-gathering we would have  
All England witness!—

Not a palace now  
Of any Capital of all the world  
Could match that festal hall—in which are shrined  
Memorials of the world's great Victories!  
Not Old Alhambra with its burning pomp!  
The Sultan's Pride upon the Bosphorus!  
The gorgeous home of the Imperial Czar!  
The Vatican with its rich Roman splendor!  
Fair Tulleries—or luxury charm'd Versailles!  
Nor the proud Castle crowning Windsor steep!  
—From all the shrines of all their Royalty—  
Could choose forth such a chamber—so inlaid  
With the true burning glory of high deeds!  
Trophied with gifts to virtue! and set round  
Thick with the gems of immortality!

That shield! a silver sculpture for the world!—  
That picture! part of the world's future life,  
Evoked from its past history!—all that wealth  
Which typifies the gratitude of kings,  
And speaks of nations rescued!—all those cups,  
Reflecting triumphs from their outward forms,  
And then embalming them within their wine!—  
The very plates from which those warriors make  
The generous meal—are each a celebration;  
Are each one painted with a victory!

Yes, in that hall of trophy England's eye  
May well dilate with a majestic pride!  
And wish a long life for her Wellington,  
And bless the FIGHT AND FEAST OF WATERLOO!

## GRAND POLISH BALL.

On Friday evening last, the grand Polish Fancy or Full Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the friends of Poland, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The whole suite of the spacious and elegant rooms, both on the ground and upper floors, was thrown open, and every accommodation given to the company that the extensive and well-arranged premises could afford; nevertheless, so numerous was the assemblage, that many had to content themselves with waiting an hour or two on the staircase, or in the avenues to the rooms, and getting an entry into them after much exertion of patience. The ball was one of the most brilliant that we ever remember to have seen on these occasions; the costumes were many of them the same in which ladies and their gallants figured a few nights previously at Buckingham Palace, on occasion of the Royal "bal costumé." There were the courtiers and colonels of the time of George II., the powdered and starched dames and maidens of a hundred years ago; and, in addition to these, there were Spanish costumes, the dresses of China and the Indies, a number of Highlanders with tartans of various clans, a multitude of military uniforms of various continental nations, and an equal number of English ones.

The whole scene was full of gaiety, and when room could be cleared for the dancers the various groups exhibited a general scene of strange yet very pleasing contrasts. Still, the great admixture of gentlemen in plain black coats of modern fashion, in a great degree deteriorated from the general effect, and the picturesqueness and poetry of the scene. The whole of the musical arrangements were intrusted to M. Jullien, who kept up the harmony, not only of the musical rank and file over whom he presided, but throughout the whole body of *employés* and visitors. The Polonaise was danced by the Ladies Patronesses present, room having been made for it with great difficulty; then followed the Duchess of Bedford's arrival, the Marchioness of Breadalbane's Strathspey, &c.; Lord James Stuart's Powder quadrille, Lady Caroline Lascelles' Polish quadrille, Lady Palmerston's quadrille, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer's Mazurka, &c. In the lower room refreshments were served.

It was computed that at least 1800 persons were at the ball, but the probability is there were a greater number, for it is stated on authority that above 1400 vouchers had been issued by the Ladies Patronesses, all of which had been exchanged and paid for, and many of those were charged the double price. The Association, therefore, may be congratulated on the handsome addition thus obtained to their funds.

At one o'clock the ball may be said to have been at its height, though it was not until very long after that time that any visible abatement of the joyous scene could be observed. There were a number of foreigners present, and many of them of rank. We were able to recognise amongst the number of Ladies Patronesses present the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Chesterfield, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Shelborne, Lady M. Alfred, Lady Francis Egerton, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Ashley, Lady Norreys, Lady Dalmeney, Lady C. Townley, Lady Wilbraham, Lady Robert Grosvenor, Lady Dufferin, the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, the Hon. Mrs. Abbott Baroness de Rothschild, Lady Shelley, Lady Molesworth, Lady Parker, Lady Barron, Lady Webster, Mrs. Townshend, M. S. J. Smith, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. M. Gibson, Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. Maberley, and several others. The whole ball was admirably arranged and conducted.



SKETCH FROM THE GRAND POLISH BALL, AT WILLIS'S ROOM.